

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

TEN CENTS

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TORONTO

This is the last call for entries in SATURDAY NIGHT'S Royal Visit Photograph Competition, the main object of which is to secure one hundred or more of the best available amateur photographs of subjects having some relation to the Royal visit to Canada, for making up into an Album for presentation to Their Majesties in the name of the amateur photographers of the Dominion. Prize list, rules and coupon will be found on page seven.

The competition closes at six p.m. on Friday next, the last day of June. It is not necessary that the print submitted should be of special finish, as all that it is needed for is to suggest the capabilities of the negative; the final prints for inclusion in the Album will be made by SATURDAY NIGHT'S own photographic department.

IT WOULD be difficult to over-estimate the increase in the prestige of the monarchy, and in his own personal influence, which the King brings back to London with him after an absence of less than two months. And it would be difficult to over-estimate the value of that increase, in the present state of British politics. The British people greatly need a personality around which to rally at this moment of grave international tension; and Mr. Chamberlain, even if he fulfilled that function up to March last, which is doubtful, can hardly be expected to go on doing so for the next two or three years.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the success of the Canadian, and still more of the American, visit of Their Majesties was due altogether to their ability to look pleasant and say the correct thing in a long series of brief official contacts. The public at large had not much opportunity to judge of any but the merely pleasant and ingratiating sides of the Royal character; but it is not those superficial qualities which made so deep an impression on a great number of American statesmen of national importance, from President Roosevelt and Secretary Cordell Hull to Senator Borah and Mayor LaGuardia. What the King and Queen did and said to engage so rapidly and so completely the interest and esteem of those astute personages we shall not speedily know, for etiquette does not encourage the prompt revelation of the private conversations of kings. But we may take their behavior as proof conclusive that they found in George VI qualities much deeper than those of which the ordinary public was given a glimpse in his official appearances.

In the piping times of peace, when a nation is pre-occupied with its internal affairs, it is undesirable that the monarch should exert any great influence, since internal affairs are usually a struggle of one class against another. But when the problem is external, and national unity is the chief desideratum, a monarch who has sufficient influence with his people to be able to talk to the politicians with considerable vigor is a great asset. The North American visit has unquestionably established King George and his Consort in a position of immense prestige with the British people. They have performed with complete, indeed unbelievable, success a task requiring the highest qualities of tact, judgment, good temper and charm. We feel that as a result they will be able to see the United Kingdom, and the Empire, through any difficulties that may arise while a new parliamentary leader is establishing himself in the people's affections and confidence.

Our Own Jurisprudence

THE very interesting pleadings which have been presented this week before the Supreme Court of Canada against the claim that the Dominion has the right to abolish the appeal to the Privy Council are of course based theoretically upon legal points. But the question is at bottom not a legal but a constitutional one, and what the provinces, with the province of Ontario at their head, are really doing is arguing that they are entitled to a final court of appeal which will be totally impartial as between themselves and the Dominion, and that they do not believe that the Supreme Court, as being a Dominion creation, can provide that impartiality.

It is an argument that can hardly commend itself to those who desire to see Canada develop into a genuine national unity. The concept of the Dominion

and the Provinces as two rival authorities which must have an outside arbiter to enable them to get along together is no doubt adequate for those who are satisfied with a definitely colonial status; but it implies the permanent acceptance of that status, the permanent recognition that certain things essential to national completeness, notably the existence of a jurisprudence-making process within the nation itself, are beyond attainment for Canada and must permanently remain so. It implies also the admission that the powers and privileges of the Provinces have some other basis for their existence than the general good and welfare of the Dominion as a whole—that they are superior to the national welfare and must be maintained by some external tribunal which will not have the national welfare as its chief objective. If this is true Canada is not only not a nation but not fit to become a nation. But we do not think it is true; and the very limited interest which is being taken in the Ontario pleadings, and the entire lack of any strong public feeling about them, tend to confirm us in that belief.

If Canada is in any true sense a nation it will grant to some authority within its own borders the right to referee between its national government and any other person or body whatsoever.

Is Canada Christian?

FROM the Christian pulpits of this supposedly Christian land there is beginning to be heard the sound of something like a Christian doctrine concerning the attitude of Canadians towards the victims of the paganism of Germany. In many of the most influential of these pulpits there has been preached during the last two or three Sundays the truth that the nation which sees innocent human beings driven from their homeland and barred from every other land, and lifts no finger to give them aid or sanctuary, is as far from Christianity as the land which expelled them.

The plight of the refugees from the lands to which Nazi paganism has successively extended its authority is a moral problem of the first rank; yet the considerations which have been applied to it in Canada have not a single moral element among them. They are purely economic and purely selfish—and in our opinion also purely shortsighted and mistaken. They are based on the fear that if anybody is admitted to this country so long as there is any unemployment in it, either he or somebody who is already in it will be

added to the list of unemployed. To prevent that catastrophe, we are perfectly willing to see whole shiploads of human beings starve to death upon the high seas; and we are more than willing to see thousands of refugees added to the dwellers in countries like Great Britain, France and Belgium—with vastly denser populations than Canada, but also with a vastly greater sense of moral obligation.

Thanks to our great good fortune, and to the paval and military might of Great Britain and the United States, we Canadians occupy an immense and richly endowed area of the world's least exploited continent, incidentally the one continent on which the human population is reasonably free from the perils of poison gas and aerial bombardment. Yet, in a state of abject and unreasoning terror because of the deficiencies of our own economic structure, we are assuming that the eleven millions of us can continue indefinitely to monopolize that area, and to exclude from it all the rest of the world's population, including not only those whom we can have little hope of assimilating, but those who are of the same race and blood as most of ourselves—for the no-immigration-for-fear-of-unemployment doctrine would be just as effective against Englishmen, Scotsmen and Frenchmen as it is against un-Nazified Germans and Austrians, if there were any emigration offering from those countries.

We do not believe that the Canadian people, when once given proper leadership, are either so abjectly devoid of confidence in their own future, or so incapable of humane feeling and moral responsibility, as their present attitude on this question would suggest. And we believe that the Christian Church in Canada has never had a finer opportunity to show that it is a real and immensely powerful influence for good in the nation. If it misses that opportunity it may not have another for a long time.

Kings and Titles

AS SOON as the King set foot on the soil of Newfoundland, where the Nickle Resolution does not run, he immediately embarked upon the business of conferring titles upon various deserving Newfoundlanders. We cannot see any harm in his doing so, and we incline to regret that he was not permitted to do so in Canada.

We do not think Canadian titles ought to be hereditary. In these days, and on this continent,

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

THERE now seems to be general agreement that Japan, Italy and Germany have progressed from front page news to front page nuisances.

On the theory that a change is as good as a rest, husbands take their wives up to the summer cottage and give them a change of stove.

According to Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Germany is now living from hand to mouth. So are the democracies, but they are merely covering a yawn.

British rearmament proceeds apace.

—Daily Press.

The right kind of apacement policy.

Question of the Hour: Whose turn is it to bury the garbage?

A scientist expresses the belief that the human race will ultimately die out. Beginning, we suspect, with the employer.

Words don't seem to mean what they used to, mourns Oscar. For example, we speak of the "designer" of women's hats.

We won't be surprised if a future investigator finds that it wasn't the European headlines that gave people of our time the jitters, but the modern comic strip.

It's strange, that the days have got longer and yet this is the time of the shortest two weeks of the year.

And you will know it is Utopia too because there will be a statue raised in honor of the man who discovered a successful method of combatting the mosquito.

Timus says he never really realized how empty a country Canada was until the King and Queen departed for London.

Canadian newspapers are playing down the European situation in order not to alarm business. Now if they would only give the same treatment to the railway problem.

Esther says the crisis in Europe is nothing compared to the one in the office. She says she and the boss both want to take their holidays at the same time.

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

SOMETHING NEW IN FIREWORKS. At this year's Aldershot Tattoo the Brigade of Guards introduced a spectacular finale to the historic military display. Special pyrotechnic ammunition, fired from service rifles, produced a brilliant effect against the night sky. LEFT, the troops firing and RIGHT, the rocket-like illumination achieved.

where inheritance taxes are pretty ruthless and it is a rapid transit from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves, there are considerable risks attached to the holding of a hereditary title, though we suppose that it might be possible to set up a trust fund to provide the holder with an adequate income in perpetuity. But a lifetime title seems to us to be an admirable method both of rewarding public services and of stimulating a more intimate attachment to the Crown. That the system has been outrageously abused, not only in Canada but in other parts of the King's Dominion, is not open to doubt. But all good institutions are open to abuse, and when they are abused it is the abusers and not the institution who should be blamed. If Canada feels that the mediaeval orders of chivalry are not suited to her requirements, she should at least create something up-to-date and characteristically Canadian, which would

Royal Accomplishment

LIKE the sweet freshness of a summer rain, That scatters life-drops o'er a parching glade, So, to a fearsick, hopeless land they came Where dread of life (or death) made all afraid. And, for a little while, their presence made Ten million aimless, one.

RAYMOND CARD.

have a similar effect in establishing a personal relationship between distinguished Canadians and their Sovereign.

The conferring of a new title upon the Governor-General of Canada looks like a tactful way of reminding Canadians that the Nickle Resolution curtails not only the power of the Canadian Government to recommend for titles, but also the prerogative right of the King to grant them on his own motion. Lord Tweedsmuir's new honor is almost certainly a direct action of the King himself, and an intimation that the Monarch does not propose to have his prerogative rights in regard to his non-Canadian subjects interfered with merely because they happen to be temporarily in Canada upon his Royal service. He might almost have said in so many words: "I am sorry that my powers as restricted by your Parliament do not allow me to do something of this kind for the many Canadian subjects who, equally with Lord Tweedsmuir, have done so much to make the visit of my Queen and myself agreeable and successful."

Educating Voters

IT IS many years since the daily press, in our larger cities, ceased to be able to provide its readers with an adequate basis for judgment of the conduct of their municipal rulers. The average voter, in any of these cities, and even perhaps in a good many of the smaller cities and towns, goes to the polls for municipal elections with only the slightest idea of the abilities, character and past record of the candidate. This accounts for the low percentage of the votes that is habitually brought out in municipal elections, as is shown by the fact that when there is no real contest for the mayoralty (an office in which there is a much better public interest) the aldermanic vote falls off to even lower proportions than usual.

What our municipal electors need is systematic and organized study of the work of their repre-

(Continued on Next Page)

As Soon As the Crops Are In the Crisis Will Be On

BY J. A. STEVENSON

THE past month has witnessed some abatement of the tension in Europe, but authoritative observers assert that it is only a lull before another storm, and that a fresh crisis of the utmost gravity can be expected in August or September once the harvesting of Germany's crops has been safely accomplished. So the leaders of the two armed alliances, into which unhappy Europe is now divided, are carrying on with feverish activity diplomatic and political manoeuvres for the purpose of strengthening their respective positions, and each is watching carefully every move by the other side and taking prompt measures to counter it.

The British and French Governments are sparing no effort to accelerate the progress of their armament programs, and in both countries, while criticism of governmental policies and methods of administration has not been suspended, there has been attained in face of the menace offered by the two Fascist dictatorships a measure of national unity which would have been unthinkable at the beginning of the year.

One of the most satisfactory developments of the past half-year is the remarkable change in the situation in France. The Daladier Ministry is now firmly in the saddle and is giving France more vigorous and efficient government than it has known for many a long day. Apart from two groups of extremists on the Right and Left, it has the support of the mass of the French people; it has been able to revive national confidence; it has contrived to restore an equilibrium to the public finances, which has resulted in a great reflux of money from abroad and been responsible for the recent successful flotation of a large internal loan; and it has procured a suspension of disorders and increased efficiency in industrial life.

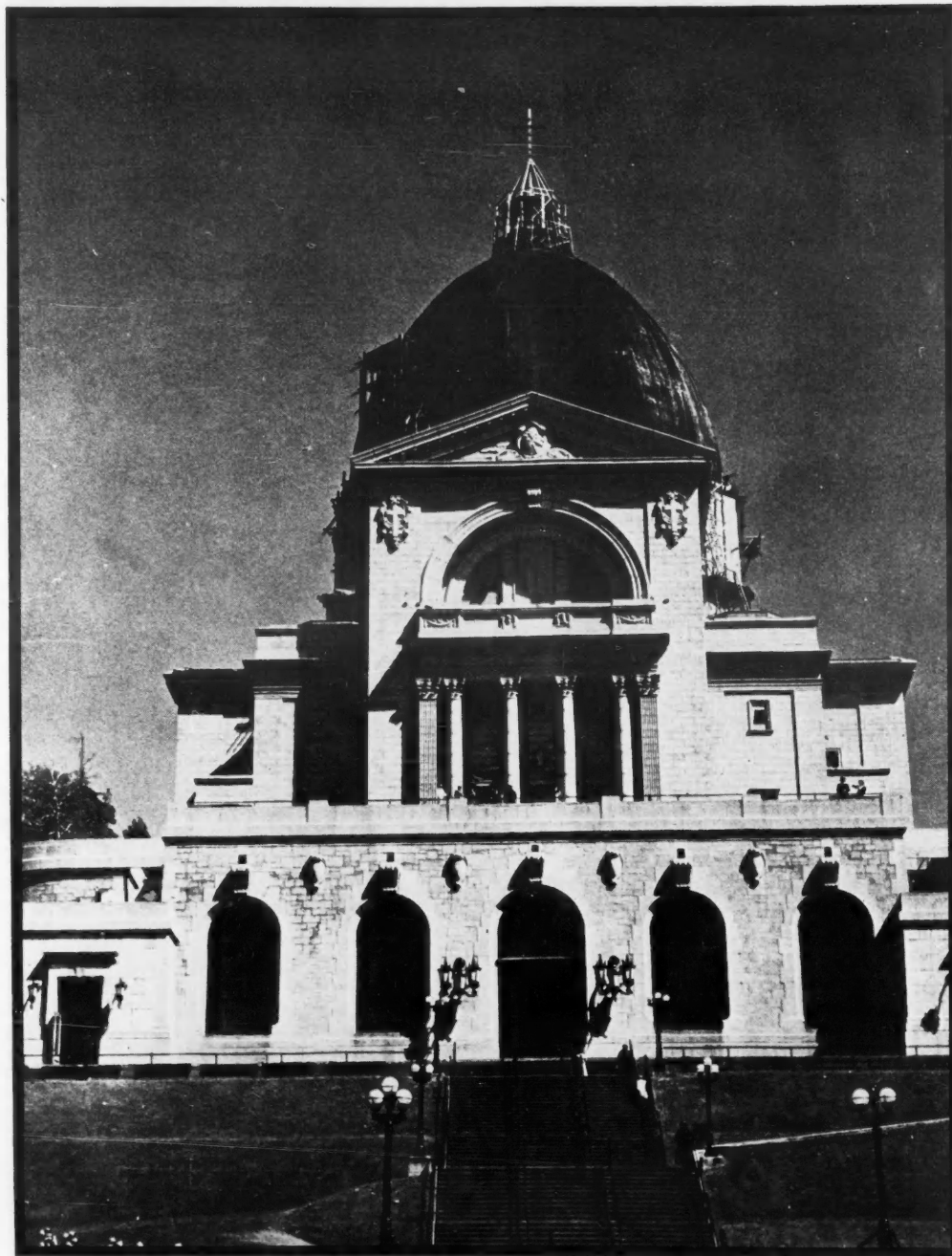
Is No Alternative

In Britain the Chamberlain Ministry recently lost two by-elections to the Labor party and had its majorities substantially reduced in other contests, but it seems still to retain the confidence of a decisive majority of the voters, chiefly for the reason that no alternative administration of adequate quality is in sight as long as the leaders of the Labor party frown upon all projects for an alliance of the anti-Ministerial forces. A common view of Mr. Chamberlain, held even in Conservative circles, is expressed by Mr. Michael Burn in his recent book, "The Labyrinth of Europe," in which he writes that in considering his merits as a Premier he is always reminded of the reply of the French literary man who when asked sixty years ago to name the best poet in France said, "Unfortunately, Victor Hugo."

There seems no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain and his Ministers have at last had their eyes opened to realities about Nazi Germany and are no longer prepared to take any chances upon her good faith, but at intervals they give ground for suspicions that they have not completely abandoned the idea of achieving success for their favorite policy of appeasement. And recently first Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, and then Mr. Chamberlain revived these suspicions by speeches in which, while firmly declaring that Britain was determined to resist any further efforts at wanton aggression on the part of Germany and Italy, they intimated that they were still ready to sit down at a council table and discuss with Hitler and Mussolini their legitimate demands for what Hitler now calls "Lebensraum" (living-room). These gestures were preceded by letters in the *Times* from important public figures like Lord Rushcliffe and Professor L. P. Jacks, advocating a fresh effort at a settlement with the dictators, but they have produced a flood of protests that any further conciliatory moves by Britain are now ill-timed, as they will only serve to convince the dictators that Britain is afraid to fight Germany and will not resort to arms; and practically the whole French press has united in deploring them.

Why Russia Fusses

Meanwhile the British and French Governments have brought off a very notable coup in securing the definite pledge of the Turkish Government to make common cause with them against the dictators, and its adhesion can hardly fail to strengthen their position in relation to the Balkan countries, some of whom are tied to Turkey by formal alliance. But much less satisfactory has been the progress of the negotiations to bring Russia into the anti-Fascist alliance. The Russian government insists upon an old-fashioned offensive-and-defensive alliance without any reservations or qualifications, and takes the line that the pledges of the western democracies must include a guarantee of the integrity of the three small Baltic countries, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, probably because their subjugation by



"BROTHER ANDRE'S". Montreal's world famous oratory of St. Joseph which is visited daily by worshipping throngs from every part of the continent. This is the first photograph to show the extraordinary way in which the church dominates the Westmount Mountain, on whose side it is built. The trees at the left of the picture are on the summit of the Mountain, and the cross is well above the summit. The dome is still uncompleted.

—Photo by "Jay".

Germany would open a gateway for an attack upon Russia.

But the British Government points out that these three countries do not want any such guarantee from a fear that it might make neutrality impossible for them, and that two of them, Latvia and Estonia, have just concluded non-aggression pacts with Germany. But to this argument the Russian reply is that Roumania had not asked for any guarantee of her security by France and Britain when they gave it voluntarily.

The disinclination of both Poland and Roumania to accept help from Russia, and particularly to have Russian armies upon their soil, seems to have been overcome, but the real difficulty seems to be that the Russian Government, after its experiences in connection with Czecho-Slovakia, distrusts Mr. Chamberlain and intends to tie him formally by a hard bargain. On its part the Chamberlain Ministry is so definitely committed to an alliance with Russia that it cannot withdraw from negotiations, but there are strong elements in the Conservative party which oppose it on the dual grounds that it will alienate countries which abhor the Soviet régime and that there are grave doubts about the value of Russia as an ally in war. However the London *Economist* feels this attitude to have scant justification, and after a judicious survey of the economic and military resources of Russia delivered this verdict: "If any conclusion can be hazarded on such a large and obscure subject, it is that the Russia of 1939 has several times the strength in material terms of the Russia of 1914. The difficulty of deploying that might upon the battlefield remains her chief technical weakness. And the state of morale, in the

armed forces and in the nation at large remains an open question."

But the "state of morale" in the Italian and German armies is also an open question and a book entitled "The Military Strength of the Powers," recently published in Britain, argues that in spite of the weakness of Russia's transportation system, her army is the most powerful armed force in the world, and "in 1938—even without its special Far Eastern forces—had more than a twofold superiority in aeroplanes and tanks over the German army."

Unity of Poland

But the first brunt of any armed assault by Germany will undoubtedly fall upon Poland, which suffers from the disadvantage of having no naturally defensible frontiers. Poland is for the moment solidly united in a determination to resist any German attempt to seize Danzig by force, and both the efficiency and morale of her quite substantial army are rated high by military experts. But her financial position is weak, and another disability lies in the fact that the equipment of her army was almost wholly secured from either France or Czecho-Slovakia. The latter source of supply is now closed to her and in the event of war there would obviously be great difficulty in getting supplies of munitions and armaments transported from France into Poland; moreover even if the industrial resources of Russia were at Poland's disposal, their products without readjustment would not conform to the Polish equipment. So the suggestion is being advanced that Britain and France should make loans to Poland for the purpose of enabling her to re-equip her army upon the Russian model as far as is possible.

There is accumulating evidence that Germany and Italy are uneasy partners in their alliance. The Germans have no real confidence in the Italians and are imbued with a deep suspicion that they might sell them out as they did in 1915. So they have taken steps to make sure of Italy's fidelity by sending to Italy substantial numbers of technicians, experts and members of the Gestapo or German secret police, and it is authoritatively stated that there are today thousands of German troops stationed in northern Italy on the pretext that they will be required for the defence of Italy's western frontier against a French invasion. But the Germans in Italy have made themselves deeply unpopular by their insolent manners, and as a result there is an increasing body of public opinion which detests the alliance with Germany and bewails the rift with Britain. It is an open secret that both the King of Italy and the Crown Prince dislike Mussolini personally and disapprove of his policies, and it is freely predicted that, if Mussolini plunged his country into war with Britain, the Crown Prince at least would emerge publicly as his resolute opponent.

Now Herr Hitler and his associates have no illusions about their chief ally and one of the factors that might impel them to challenge the western democracies to the arbitrament of war next autumn is the knowledge that the lapse of another year might find Italy valueless as an ally either through

the downfall of Mussolini or as the result of a desperate internal economic crisis.

The Fascist states have secured the adhesion of General Franco to the anti-Comintern pact but they cannot be completely sure of his active help in a general war, and the Japanese, although they have agreed to broaden "the basis for co-operation" with the two European dictatorships, continue to fight shy of committing themselves to any definite military alliance. The military chiefs are in favor of it but most of the politicians and industrial and financial leaders are averse to a move which would finally estrange Japan from both Britain and the United States.

There is great uncertainty about the position of Yugoslavia; Prince Paul, the Regent, is both pro-British and anti-Russian, and his government is weak and preoccupied with what have hitherto been abortive efforts to settle the age-long dispute between the Serbs and the Croats. Indeed the country is so torn by this quarrel that it could not render much effective help either to the Fascist powers or the western democracies. Hungary seems to be firmly within the Nazi orbit and at the late election the Nazi party gained numerous seats, but the peasantry and urban workers, who are both suffering from dire poverty, are deeply discontented and would be unenthusiastic about any war, as it could not alleviate their lot.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

sentatives in the municipal council. Since it is no longer possible to rely upon the newspapers to provide this study, or even the necessary material for it in the shape of adequate reports of municipal proceedings, it becomes necessary for the citizens to organize for the purpose of doing it for themselves. This is the main object of the newly-formed "Voters' Union" in the city of Toronto, which is being organized by a group of men and women who feel that if the average citizen knew more about what was going on at the City Hall, and had means of expressing his views about it more constantly, there would be a considerable improvement in the quality of city government. If the Union meets with any success we anticipate that its example will be followed in a good many other Canadian cities, few of which have a municipal administration as competent and efficient as the intelligence of their citizenry could provide if it were properly applied to the business.

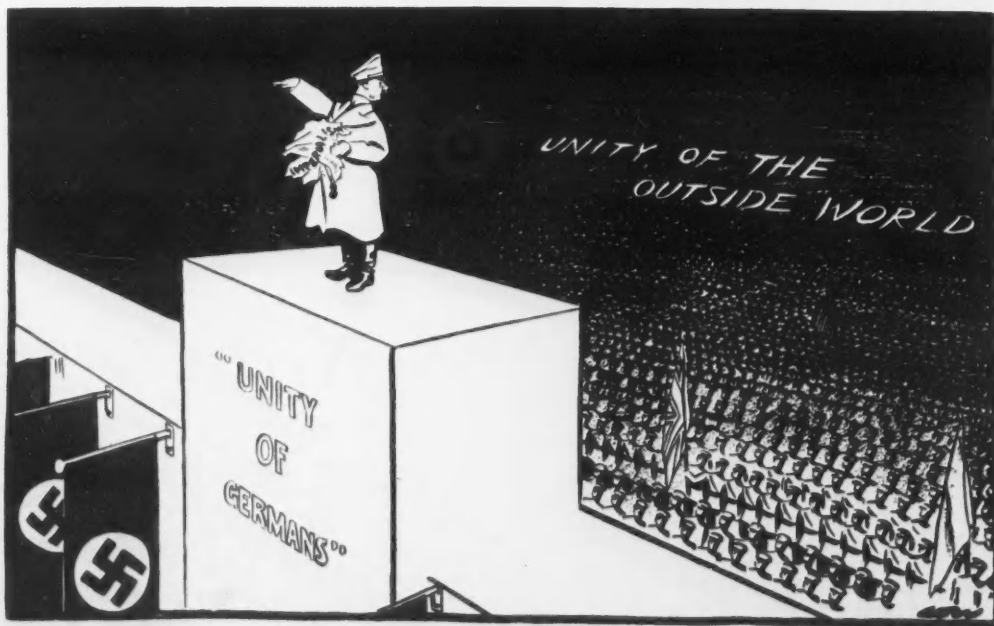
Headlines and Crises

THE question of the hour in Canada—after the question of the date of the election, to which only Mr. King knows the answer—seems to be whether international crises produce headlines or headlines produce international crises. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* has gone all out for the headlines produce crises theory, and has made its headlines much smaller in the expectation that crises will be smaller in consequence. The *Toronto Telegram* maintains the opposite theory, and explains that it has to put large headlines upon the Tientsin affair because it is a large crisis. Our own inclination is to apply the chicken-and-eggs theory, and to hold that chickens produce eggs and eggs produce chickens and it is futile to inquire which came first.

We are not against headlines, we are merely against the unintelligent use of them by headline writers and headline readers. There are several nations in the world today which are out to obtain a redistribution, in their favor, of the world's resources; and there are several nations which are neither adequately prepared to resist that redistribution nor willing to submit to it. That, we suspect, constitutes a crisis. It will probably cease to be a crisis when the latter group of nations is sufficiently prepared, and sufficiently co-operative, to make the designs of the former group of nations appear unattainable. Headlines are a useful way of working toward that preparedness and that co-operation. Headlines have had a good deal to do with the changes in that direction which have taken place since Munich. There is still work for headlines to do, in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.



M. MOLOTOV, who succeeded M. Litvinov as Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is only the third man to hold that office since the Soviet Government was instituted. M. Chicherin having been the first. He retains his former post as Chairman of the Council of Commissars, and represents Stalin's nationalistic policy of playing off the Democracies against the Axis Powers for the best that Russia can get out of it.



ADOLF IS A GREAT LITTLE UNITER

The Poles Are Ready, And So Is Danzig

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

Gdynia, Poland, June 6 (by trans-Atlantic air mail).

HOW the Poles went at our scrap iron! We hadn't been tied up to the pier ten minutes when—
But just a moment. We can't wipe out such a fine three weeks' voyage without a word. One week of bucking icy seas, one week of incessant and crazy rolling, and then a week of glorious sunny weather to top off; a fine, clean, well-run ship manned by Danes, very friendly; the best food I have ever had on a freighter.

And still I am forced to say that travelling by tramp steamer is not what it used to be. And why? Politics have gone to sea.

Instead of the yarns which I expected my old friend the captain to have stored up for me, he was primed up with strong political arguments. Even more distressing, he had become quite pro-Nazi, anti-Semitic, and anti-British. When the steward and the chief mate, who rounded out our nightly coffee club, began also to chip in about the way England "sells out" little countries, I felt that if this was typical of the attitude I was going to meet in all the small countries I was booked to visit I might be in for a rough time.

But fortunately even political arguments peter out, and in a week's time Danish hospitality ruled triumphant, and the voyage finished in a most pleasant and friendly fashion. I even had the satisfaction of having both the captain and the steward tell me, separately and in confidence, that if Hitler got hold of Denmark, they would come to Canada.

Ready for Fight

Arrived at Gdynia we ran smack into our old enemy, the World Crisis, even before we had tied up at the pier. The Polish Navy, represented by a couple of cruisers and four destroyers, lay at action station outside the breakwater instead of at its usual anchorage inside. And the harbor was so jammed with other ships, bringing in scrap iron and taking away the coal that pays for it, that we had to wait outside all day. In the evening, as we were moving in, searchlights were suddenly turned on from the fleet and from the shore, and long eerie fingers began reaching around the heavens until they criss-crossed on a lone 'plane high above—a nice reminder of the warm spot we would be in if it had been one of an armada of German bombers instead of just a Polish practice 'plane.

As I began to say, we hadn't been tied up to the pier ten minutes when the Poles were getting their cranes and grapples at our scrap iron and I was getting over the gangplank and up-town. The whole life of Gdynia is moving at just that pace.

It takes a person who was brought up in the Canadian West in the boom days to appreciate Gdynia properly. It is new and raw and unfinished, with wide streets lined with young trees planted hopefully against a distant future. Saskatoon, when I moved there, had grown from nothing to 32,000 in eight years. Gdynia has grown from nothing to 125,000 in fifteen years. And they are still building, building—new warehouses, business blocks, apartment houses, houses.

I suppose Gdynia is appallingly ugly, if you have time to think about it, which the Poles certainly haven't. Its buildings have been designed more for use than for beauty. Its population is young and bustling, rough and good-natured, and provides, I warrant, a poor living for the two small bookstores which were all I was able to find. No time or inclination to read yet; that will come with the next generation.

And judging from the excursions of school-children brought from all over the country who have been tramping through the harbor literally every hour of the day since we arrived, and from the impressive educational efforts of the Baltic Institute here, this next generation is going to be sea-minded. I have heard some scoff at the look of wonder and pride on the faces of these children as they gaze at all the marvelous things that their new Poland has created, and the great ships which carry the Polish

CONTACT

WHAT is this mysterious crying flame;
This urge, deeper than the curve in the young flesh;
The round enchanting turn of the smooth wrist,
The throat, white as the under side of a poplar leaf,
And just as fair . . . ?

What is this hunger, holy and terrible,
Spawning in the marrow of the white bones,
A hunger that cannot be drowned in surf breaking on a wide beach,
Or lost in the wind coursing through the lane of trees in the forest . . . ?

What is the spirit to do
Chained as she is
Like hooded falcon to the wrist,
When she can neither rise nor fly
Nor sing her song in the darkness?

MONA GOULD.

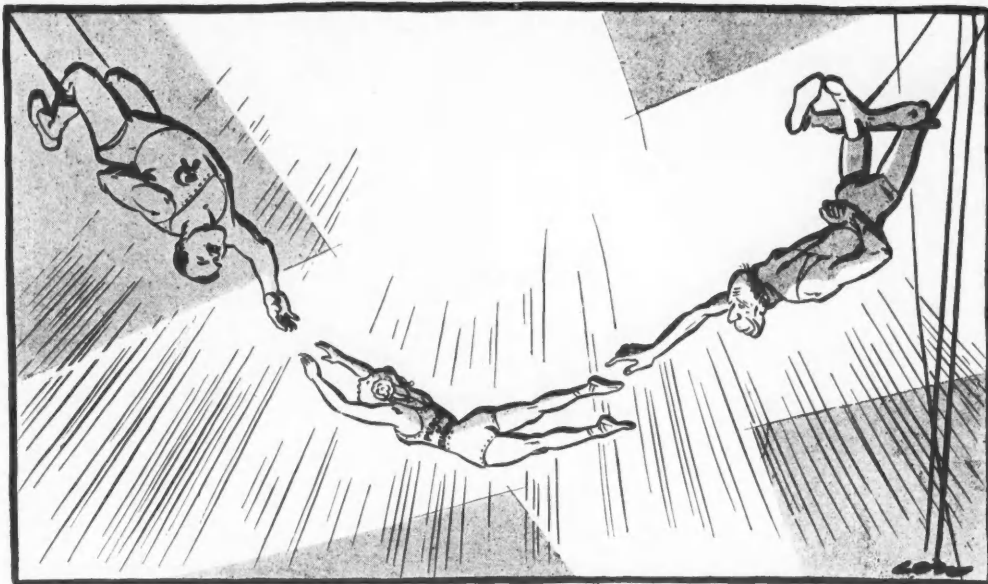
flag to far-away, fabulous America. But for myself I felt very sympathetic, and marvelled a little at the creative energy which freedom releases in a long-suppressed people. (Although one might sympathize with the Poles even more than one does, if they would remember their own experience when they are dealing with the minorities which are now under their control.)

Danzig Middle-Class

From Gdynia to Danzig—in miles something less than fifteen, in spirit a journey from one world to another. Gdynia is an uncultured upstart; Danzig a fine old aristocrat. Its opulent and public-spirited Hansa merchants endowed it richly with towers, churches and fine homes. I know few more beautiful or interesting cities. But on this trip—undertaken not without some misgiving, as SATURDAY NIGHT readers may understand—I was interested more in its present inhabitants than in its ancient buildings.

Danzig's population was far better dressed than Gdynia's, moved at a slower pace, was on the average much older. There were many more leisure-class people, there were many bookstores, there was more of that solid middle-class which Poland so sadly lacks.

Danzig's youth, too, was marching through the



THE MOMENT THAT SEEMS A YEAR

streets. Not in the trailing processions of gawky students that one saw in Gdynia, but in the rigidly-disciplined, taut-faced—albeit very scrawn,—files of the followers of Adolf Hitler. The Labor Service was on parade. As it passed the cafe in which I was sitting, with its band blaring and its polished spades gripped like rifles, a man at the next table asked: "Is it the Reichswehr?" But it wasn't—not yet. That, of course, is the one question discussed in Danzig: "When do we go back to Germany?"

What Nazis Preach

"Just be patient a little longer, my good Danzigers," the local Nazi *Gauleiter*, named Foerster, said that evening to the big meeting which had been assembled in honor of the leader of the Reich Labor Service, on visit from Berlin. "Above all, don't get nervous. We'll leave that to the others." (A jerk of the finger towards Gdynia.) "Don't get nervous; and remember, our fate is in clever hands. The Fuehrer knows his time best."

There were about 7,000 people in the Exhibition Hall, and not a few empty seats. Yet the Little Hitler on the platform never hesitated to speak for the whole of Danzig's 400,000. That is part of the Nazi technique. I don't know what those outside the hall were thinking, though I noticed very few pictures of Hitler in store windows, and no copies at all of "Mein Kampf." Those inside, I thought, showed more curiosity than devotion before the show began. But they certainly cheered and stamped every reference to Return to Germany and to the Strength of Germany, including "the strongest fortifications in the world," on which the Labor Service boys

present, so thin and peaked-looking, had been working.

However much the audience may have been affected by the palaver, they were much more worked up by the sort of mystic mass performed by a choir from the Labor Service before a great black altar decorated with an upright silver sword, with dramatic dialogue and drums from the band. It was all about the "Holy German East," once conquered and held for the German peasants by the sword of the Teutonic Knights. "The Knights passed, but the Reich arose, and once more looked to the East, the Holy German East. At mighty Tannenberg our fathers won back this ancient German land, but were foully betrayed and cheated out of it. But God has given us our Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, and once again we turn to the East, the Holy German East, for the new land, new soil, new room which we need." All this in mystic intonation.

It went on for three-quarters of an hour, but that is the gist of it. Sometimes the voices would rise, and the drums beat steadily louder and louder, until it was hard to believe you were not listening to a tribal war dance. These young men were turning back the clock with a vengeance; they were trying to become the *Germanen* of Tacitus again. It wasn't just the most comfortable place for a Britisher, one of those who "hate and envy" Germany (so the Germans say), and I was glad to get out and past the double line of hard-eyed Black Guards, and back to ugly, raw Gdynia. There was no sane reason why I should be involved in this age-old struggle for the East of Europe, but if I had to be, due to the long chain of modern politics, I felt that this was my side of the barricade.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The Matter With Britain

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE most important volume on the subject of current British politics to appear in the last five years—and at the same time the most up-to-date, for it went to press on April 20 and must have been almost entirely written after the Ides of March—is "Security: Can We Retrieve It?" (Macmillan, \$2.75) by Sir Arthur Salter, M.P., a man of the front rank both as parliamentarian and as author. It is true that British politics are not the sole or even the chief subject of the book; it is a treatise on the international situation, the reasons for its deterioration since 1920, and the prospects for and means of its improvement. Most of the reviews of it which have been published in Canada have dealt with this main subject, and have passed rather rapidly over Part Three, which occupies rather less than one-third of the volume. The other two-thirds of the book are full of sound and stimulating ideas, and we wish that the chapter on "The Psychology of Defeat," describing the causes and nature of the present mental and spiritual condition of the German people, could be read by everyone who has any influence upon, or even any interest in, international affairs. But partly because this part of the book has been well treated by other writers, and partly because of the exceptional brilliance of Sir Arthur's analysis of the current political situation in Great Britain, this article will be devoted entirely to Part Three and British politics.

Who Killed Cock Robin?

Sir Arthur seeks to answer the question why it is "that the country which twenty years ago emerged from the Great War with a greater Navy, a more formidable Army, a stronger Air Force and a stronger national temper than any other in the world, should have allowed so dangerous a loss of relative strength?" And he unhesitatingly finds the main explanation in "the personal qualities of those in authority during these recent years." And by this he means the Ministers, and not Parliament nor the electorate, except to the extent to which the electorate sent to Parliament an inadequate body of Opposition critics after the collapse of the second Labor Government. Most of the blame is laid on Mr. Baldwin, who is convicted of "a recurrent lethargy of the will," and of an almost total negation of the chief duty of a Prime Minister, to provide impetus and direction for the various Departments of Government.

An entire chapter is devoted to the present Prime Minister, and the pages which describe his "persona," or the picture of him which is in the minds of the people of Europe and particularly of Germany, are among the most moving and enlightening in the book. Sir Arthur thinks that Mr. Chamberlain at Munich, in his civilian clothes, with his umbrella, in the midst of all the emblems of the military strength of the Third Reich, has "become the symbol of a million frustrated aspirations and repressed ideals" in the drilled and dragooned and yet intensely peace-loving workers and farmers of the authoritarian countries. In this respect he is a great asset

to British diplomacy, but on the other hand he has long given, both to the British and to foreigners, the impression of a disproportionate concern with the rights and interests, and especially the material interests, of Great Britain and the Empire, and also of a personal preference towards the Right as against the Left; two characteristics which are hardly likely to conciliate, one of them the United States, and the other the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

These, however, are matters of appearances, and while important are not all-important. There is also the tremendous problem, whether a man who reached his seventieth birthday in the same month in which he suffered the most complete disillusionment of his career, the month of the German seizure of Bohemia and Moravia, can possibly adapt himself and his ideas to so radically changed a position. And if he can, is he the man to carry out the new policy? We may hope so, but, says Sir Arthur, "it must be a hope and not a certain assurance."

Strength of Democracy

Those among us in Canada who have been advocating a "harmless" totalitarianism, on the ground that Parliaments waste themselves in talk and do nothing effectual, would do well to read Sir Arthur Salter's chapters on the value of free discussion and the long-term disadvantages of dictatorship. He says frankly that in Great Britain "Parliament has for years been in advance of the Government." He deals vigorously with the problem of the impossibility of discussing defence secrets in open Parliament. His suggestion, which might be considered carefully by Canadians, since we have the same problem, is a special Committee of Foreign Policy and Defence consisting of some forty members representing all important parties and groups, and pledged to secrecy concerning all the official information placed before them. This he thinks would serve some of the purposes of a truly National Government, which he would like in view of the next-thing-to-a-war character of the present situation, but does not regard as politically feasible.

Sir Arthur deals in considerable detail with the two main war problems of Great Britain: the defence of the civilian population against air attack, and the maintenance of food and munition supplies against submarine attack. The incompetence of the preparations in both these fields he regards as the sufficient reason for British impotence at Munich, and as being due entirely to inefficient co-ordination of governmental efforts, and inadequate leadership of public opinion by governmental chiefs. It is of course impossible to assess with accuracy the military effectiveness of either of these kinds of attack, and especially of the newer attack from the air; but Sir Arthur gives the impression, without so many words, that the British Empire ran a grave risk of being destroyed had the Axis powers chosen to strike a quick blow last September. The present situation is vastly improved, but calls for even more unification and intensification of effort.

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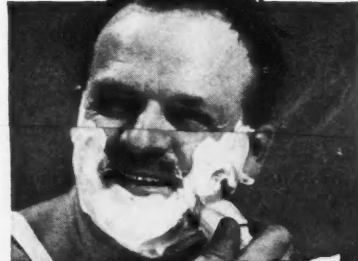
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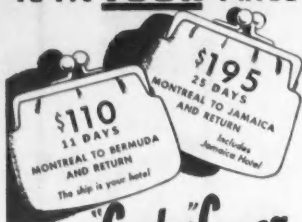


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WEEK IN CANADA

Elected:

PETER WHITE JR., as president of the Young Canada Conservative Clubs, at the annual convention held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, to succeed Gordon Ford, retiring. Close runner-up in the contest for the office was Sam Hughes of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont. And behind the entire election program, held at the close of a day-long convention, was the feeling that the new executive would face an election this fall. Dr. Roland Guy, Montreal, general secretary of the clubs, addressed the convention. Said he: "French-Canadians are accused practically of being killers of liberty, but I want to proclaim it through the country that there is no



Province where a sense of liberty is better understood. We want to keep our democratic institutions and we have taken the means of doing so." Questioned later, Dr. Guy admitted that his reference had been to Quebec's much-disputed "Padlock Law," technically known as the Act to Protect the Province of Quebec against Communist Propaganda, which is being appealed from a recent decision of Chief Justice R. A. E. Greenshield's upholding its validity.

Sentenced:

JOHN RUSINKO at Sudbury, Ont., to 10 days in jail, plus a fine of \$50 and costs, for biting off the nose of his gambling rival, John Yaso. It seems that in the course of a poker game Rusinko accused Yaso of cheating. Each claimed the big pot. Finally battle was enjoined, and when it was all over, Yaso, who is much bigger than Rusinko, was minus his nose. Rusinko was remanded over a period of months because Yaso had to undergo plastic surgery in Toronto. Last week in court, Yaso looked quite normal, but in front of the judge was a jar of alcohol, and in it was Yaso's nose, marked exhibit one. He never could get it back where it belonged, so he kept part of it, pickled it, and entered it as an exhibit. Despite the fact that the defence attorney entered a plea for clemency, claiming that "biting is an act of instinct" and that his client had not "deliberately set out to wound Yaso," the Judge cracked down. Said he: "He certainly must have bit with all his force... it takes some biting to bite through a nose."

Engaged:

TONY "POOSH 'EM UP" LAZZERI, as playing manager of the lagging Toronto Maple Leaf baseball team. Former member of the New York Yankees and one-time third-sacker for the New York Giants, Lazzeri is one of baseball's immortals. Given his unconditional release by New York Giants early this season, he was engaged last week by the executive of the Toronto International League club in the hope that he will be able to lift the lethargic Leafs out of the cellar position by their boot straps. Said Lazzeri of his new job: "This job is more important to me than the first job I ever had as a baseball player." Of his methods: "My first job will be to see that they hustle, win, lose, or draw. My second will be to get them to put a bit more punch in their attack." Of the team's prospects: "You can take it from me that they will not finish last."



Wanted:

By 99-year-old ROBERT BEVERLEY, a job. A "knight" of the road, who has travelled from one end of the Dominion to the other, Beverley blew into Meaford, Ont., one day last week towing his worldly possessions behind him in a small hand wagon. In the past 4 years the wandering oldster has trudged throughout Ontario and across Canada, claims that he would not turn down a job if he could find something with a future in it. Right now he works at anything he can get, mostly sharpening knives and scissors, but he really prefers farm work. He expects to live to be at least 110 years old.

Thrilled:

MARY BUTLER of Belleville, Ont., daughter of Magistrate E. J. Butler, at being the second woman Justice of the Peace in Ontario. She admitted that she was "just a little bit excited" and that when she signed her first information "my hand shook just a little." Said she about her position: "It's quite an honor to be a J.P." Of her method of obtaining the job: "I like the work and have been court clerk here for some time anyway, and when the position of J. P. was vacant I just sent in my application and it was accepted." Of her capabilities: "Some people think I'm too young for the job, but I don't think so. I'm old enough to carry the distinction and honor of being a Justice of the Peace." Her first act was to sign an information charging a Belleville citizen with a breach of local by-laws.



Climaxed:

The long battle between Chinese Wo So and the City of Winnipeg, when, last week, Justice A. K. Dy-sart issued an order authorizing the sheriff to dispossess the stubborn laundryman of his tumble-down home and laundry. For nigh onto 6 years Wo So washed, starched and ironed neighborhood clothes peacefully in his ramshackle quarters. Then a few months ago, health authorities of the City of Winnipeg decided that the shack must be demolished for sanitary reasons. But Wo So didn't see it that way and health officers were forced to resort to various expedients in their



CARTOON OF THE WEEK: As both business and political relations between Canada and Great Britain respond favourably to the Royal visit, Ivan Glasco in the Hamilton Spectator records the trend with "That Ticker Tape Feeling".

efforts to evict him. He was refused a laundry license. When he continued to take in wash, he was haled into court and fined 3 times. The fines were promptly paid. Then his electricity was cut off, but Wo So made out. The city refused to accept rent for his premises. Now Wo So has gone down to honorable defeat with his wash flying. For unless he agrees to go quietly, the sheriff has authority to use whatever force is necessary to evict him.

Conferred:

ON RE. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, leader of the Opposition in the Canadian Senate and former Canadian Prime Minister, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Pittsburgh. Senator Meighen was one of seven presented for honorary degrees, among whom were James Truslow Adams, historian, who received the Pulitzer Prize in 1921, and Alice Garrigue Masaryk, whose degree was conferred "for her work in the interests of peace, justice and opportunity for the young and old of her country." She is the daughter of the late Jan Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia.

Mourned:

WALTER J. HALL of Saint John, N.B., as dead, for 21 years. At every Armistice Day service held in the St. John's (Stone) church, he is named among those who were killed in action during the Great War. But he is very much alive. In 1916 Walter Hall went overseas with the 115th Battalion and his name was placed on the roll of honor in the church. In 1918, news of his death was published and a star was placed beside his name. The report was soon corrected, but the star remained, and the family, unaware of it, have been attending the church for two decades. Now they are taking steps to have the star removed.

Honored:

WALTER S. THOMPSON, chairman of the press subcommittee on the Royal pilot train, in a private audience with Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth. Each presented him with their autographed picture and from the King came the gift of a pair of gold and enamel cuff links engraved with the Royal insignia. Just plain "Walter" to the newspapermen on the pilot train, Thompson arranged the minute details of every stop on the Royal tour, and arranged them so that radio and newspaper men could tell their story in the easiest and most effective manner. After the presentation from Their Majesties, Thompson was given a gold cigarette case by the newspapermen. On it was engraved a map of Canada and part of the United States, with every important centre on the Royal route marked upon it. Inside the correspondents inscribed "Their gratitude and their friendship."

Related:

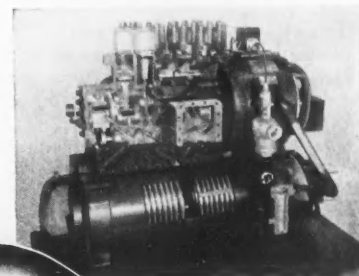
By Fisherman RONALD NICHOLS of Saint John, N.B., the tale of the week. Nichols was working a trout stream near Saint John with no success whatever. Rather discouraged, he was walking along the bank looking for a likely spot when he startled a large trout which made a hysterical dash for deeper water. It bumped head first into a tree root, was stunned, turned lazily onto its back and floated to the surface. Nichols retrieved it. It weighed 5½ pounds.

Bitten:

A Dog in Erieau, Ont., by a dead turtle. Two Erieau boys buried the remains of a big snapping turtle from which they had taken all the choice cuts to make soup. Fido smelled out the corpse and dug it up. But he had never eaten a turtle before and went in for a little investigation, dog fashion. He sniffed. As he came near the turtle's severed head, snap went the vicious jaws right over the dog's nose. Awakened by his anguished howls, people living nearby came to his rescue, and with pliers and a screw-driver removed the jaws of the turtle that had then been dead for several hours.

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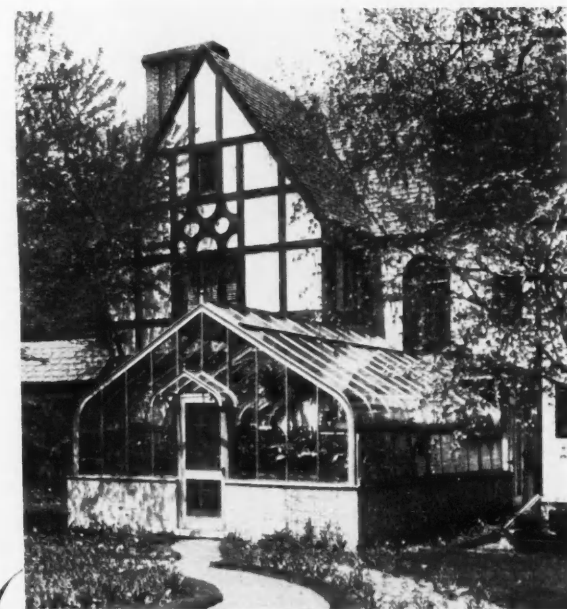
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YOUNG OTTAWA WELCOMES THE ROYAL TRAIN. Photo by Maitland H. McElroy, 370 Third Ave., Ottawa.

AT QUEEN'S PARK

Ontario Tories Have a Visitor

BY POLITICUS

THE Young National Conservatives of Ontario tried a hands-across-the-Quebec-border experiment at the annual Convention. There were eight guests from the heart of the Quebec province. All stepped bravely into Toronto, the den of iniquity to ultra-nationalists from the sister province. For the first time in the five-year history of the Ontario body there was not only a Quebec delegation but there were speeches in French as well. Jacques Beaudoin and Roland Guy spoke rapid French. The Ontario young Tory delegates, some 170 in all, stirred uneasily in their seats,

gossiped to pass the time, wondered what it was all about.

The bonne entente had a feature. It was the dear old Padlock Law, solved by Quebecois. To make it more piquant, the biggest little agitator from the University of Montreal, Roland Guy, defended M. Duplessis' masterpiece as an aid to freedom and true democracy. Roland Guy, who made the headlines some two years ago, took it upon himself to develop better feeling between Conservatives in two provinces.

M. Guy has just completed his examinations for his doctorate in medicine at the University of Montreal. He is the first vice-president of the national executive of the Young National Conservatives. It is the all-Dominion body of young Tories. But his fame lies in other directions. It was he who led the storming of Montreal's City Hall which turned into a riot. The purpose, to prevent a meeting called to hear three Spanish nationalists who toured other parts of Canada without any fuss and with very little attention. And M. Guy ("I am not yet a full doctor") is very proud of his leadership in these riots which prevented the meeting from being held.

Not So Wild-Eyed

But M. Guy was not the wild-eyed fellow who led the University of Montreal students in his home town. In Toronto he was watchful, "because I know this is Ontario." Consequently he had his speech typed out in advance and he stuck exactly to the text. As he told Politicus afterwards in a discussion for publication, "Calder nearly put me in jail so I am very, very careful." The prepared speech did not do him justice for he is voluble to a high degree. "Impassioned" best describes his usual speech style. He is slight, about five feet four inches tall, dark, black-haired, tightly-wound. He thinks Dr. Manion does not spend enough time in Quebec and *Life* is a dirty rag.

To help M. Guy protect himself he was asked to authorize the publication, in English, of two bits of his carefully-worded speech. Here are the two bits, which according to him are the best defence of the Padlock Law. "We want to keep our democratic

institutions and have taken the means to do so."

"With regard to the Padlock Law, French-Canadians have been accused of partiality in killing liberty. But I am proclaiming now that there is no province where the sense of liberty is better understood."

Manion for a C.C.C.

The Hon. R. J. Manion, as federal party chieftain, with the feeling in his bones that there will be an election shortly, opened up to the young Conservatives. It was one of his best efforts. He gave them two planks of his platform. The first: "I will appoint a minister of youth welfare." The second: "We will work out a long range planning scheme." Under the second heading, with the interest of Their Majesties in them as his supporting argument, he advocated the establishment of Civilian Conservation Corps camps similar to those in the United States.

For unemployed transients: "These camps are a better plan than having them ride in box cars, riding the rods. These camps are the most successful thing done in the United States during the depression."

On unemployed youth: "Ninety per cent. of the young people do not get jobs because they cannot get jobs."

"There is a lack of opportunity for youth."

"The young realize that what we need is more work and wages, more purchasing power."

"If we can give youth more work and wages, we can solve our difficulties."

On the economic system: "We must give all our people work and wages without changing the system."

"There are far too many rich, far too many poor."

"There is a lack of security for all people."

"There are one million people on relief, practically the number we had when Mr. King was elected."

"With this huge country of ours, with its rich, unscratched resources, and sparsely settled areas, there is no reason why we can't have plenty for all."

"I don't think the world will be the same as it was thirty-five years ago when I graduated unless we make it so."

"The state owes every man the opportunity to earn a living."

"Without increasing taxes, all schemes necessary can be carried out."

On Germany: "The German youth has given up the British traditions of liberty."

On the duty of the Opposition: "It is not the duty of the Opposition to give the Government the mental equipment it lacks."

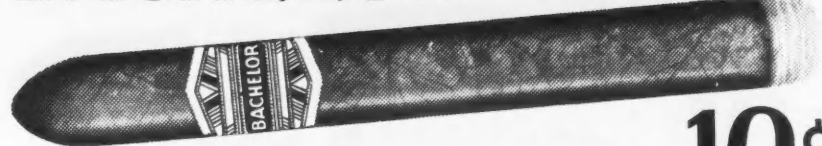
On the duty of the Government: "Only the Government is to be blamed when no legislation is to be brought down."

On Prime Minister King: "Mr. King has done nothing."

Dr. Manion's advice to young people: "I want to advise you young people, when you rise to your feet, to speak loud enough so that you can be heard."

On the resolutions passed by the young Conservatives: "I have not read your resolutions. Naturally, I

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"MOTHER AND SON." A Royal Visit Photograph Composition entry by Mary Watters, Trinity College School, Port Hope. This picture was planned by Mrs. Norman Taylor, the "Mother," as a reply-piece to the famous Nazi "Younger Generation" picture which we printed a few weeks ago under the title "In the Nazi Grip."

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have not had time to as yet but I am sure they are as inspiring as I am sure this audience is inspiring."

(Note on the state of Ontario Conservative party organization—the audience at the banquet was the smallest in the history of the association.)

Risk of Dictatorship

Dr. Manion on the future: "We must build up a great nation on the north half of this continent."

"I am convinced that within fifteen or twenty years the democratic capitalism under which we live will be wiped out and some form of dictatorship will come which will be far worse than anything we have, unless youth gets work and wages. Youth won't stand for no work and no wages."

Dr. Manion on magazines that come in from the United States: "That little rag called *Life* that comes in from the United States has insulted our citizens. We might well put a tax on magazines of that kind."

On the Royal progress: "I don't want to use the King and Queen to talk politics."

Some people have a great deal of trouble explaining what Canadian political parties stand for. Not so

Dr. Manion. He gave his political primer to the world in a few short words. Here they are.

Social Credit: "I honestly don't know what it means."

C.C.F.: "It stands for socialism. Just socialism, that's all."

Liberal: "It stands for laissez-faire government."

National Conservative: "It stands for improved conditions, opportunity for all, work, wages, security."

Other parties: "All other parties are not important enough for me to waste a sentence on."

With Col. George Drew and the Hon. Mr. Manion present at the banquet Conservative youth had an opportunity to state its case. The leaders of the federal and provincial parties had to listen. They had just finished a chicken dinner. They couldn't get away before speaking. Here are the messages of two of the party's youth leaders.

G. W. Ford, retiring president of the Ontario Young Conservatives: "When the time comes we will be in behind the grand old Conservative party."

Peter White, new president: "I am sure we will all support the grand old Conservative party."



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Spain Will Not Go Fascist

The writer of this, a native of Austria, is one of the growing group of brilliantly talented exiles who are finding sanctuary in Canada. He is an expert in Political Science, with degrees from the London School of Economics, from Paris and from Innsbruck. In the last two years he has spent a good deal of time in Madrid.

NOW that the war is over and Franco has come out on top, there is a general conviction that the future Spanish state will be modelled on the German or Italian pattern, and that Franco will make of himself a minor Hitler or Mussolini. This view is more or less inevitable, even though it appears greatly over-simplified and perhaps unduly pessimistic to those of us with some personal experience of Spain and the Spanish people.

In Germany the man on top moulds the masses; in Spain it is likely to be the other way round. So that although a knowledge of Hitler's mind is essential to an understanding of German policy, the most acute analysis of General Franco will not shed much light on the probable course of events in Spain. In this sense it is easier to predict the future of Spain than the future of Germany, where all decisions in national and international affairs depend on the unpredictable moods of Adolf Hitler. The development of Spanish history will be more Spanish than Fascist or Francoist, and Franco will not succeed in creating a state similar to that of the third Reich. The Spanish people will not allow it.

In spite of the courage and virtues of its inhabitants, Spain has remained a weak and backward state largely

BY ONE WHO KNOWS IT

because the individual Spaniard is fundamentally anarchic. His passion for personal independence, his rugged individualism, has effectively paralyzed almost all efforts to create an efficient and well-organized nation. Coming to Spain from almost any other country, you have to adjust yourself to this individualism which extends into every department of life. To give one example; in most countries tramways and buses make certain specified stops, but in Valencia you get on and off where you choose. A trip to the beach at Valencia on Sunday afternoons takes three times as long as you would expect because the tram or the bus stops at every second house for the comfort not of the collectivity but of the glorious and independent individual.

The Spaniard cannot take orders, and he will not sacrifice any convenience for the sake of the general benefit. Before the civil war the workman often preferred exile in France as an alternative to military service, and when during the war he had to become a soldier, he hoped to end up as a general for the same reason—no one would be able to tell him what to do. And therefore any Spanish army at any time will always have too many generals and never enough soldiers.

In domestic affairs the Spaniard is a revolutionary; in foreign affairs, a pacifist. The importance of these two factors cannot be overestimated, for they are irreconcilable with any form of dictatorship. In this sense he is the direct opposite of the German, to whom revolution is inconceivable, but

was apparently an inevitable part of the scheme of things.

The Spaniard lacks any sense of national unity. His loyalties are regional, and he does not identify himself with the Spaniard who lives two hundred miles away. Even when the recent war had been raging for two years, there were sections of the country which had seen no actual fighting, and to whose inhabitants Franco had become a "foreigner," that is to say, an enemy in whom they took no great interest, as long as he kept quiet. In Aragon they said: "First the revolution, then Franco," their minds being occupied with purely local problems. They wanted to get rid of the mayor or the nearby tax-collector. The whole anarchist movement in Spain is essentially a theory which advocates the self-sufficiency of the villages, the breaking up of the country into the smallest possible units. And something of that spirit is in the heart of every true Spaniard.

The position of Franco in a country which detests the idea of individual domination is a very delicate one. Spain has already overthrown one dictator since the advent of Fascism in Europe. So long as the immense task of reconstruction remains, Franco is safe. The job of rebuilding the country will hold the Spaniards together, but once that is complete the people of Spain will turn against him with all their anarchic fury, should he then try to use them for his own ends. And it is at this point that the outside world will become vitally interested.

Much Socialism

In the meantime, however, his domestic policy will have to include a large part of the socialist program of his enemies, to such an extent that the original purpose of his revolution will almost be lost. He will have to continue the education of the eighty-per-cent-illiterate country population, and bring about a more equitable distribution of land, making some restitution to the former owners of course. He will adopt at least some of the Loyalist social legislation, and already now he has gone a long way toward compromise, not because he wants to but because it is necessary to ensure his position. There are still millions of former government supporters in Spain, as well as the various groups which made up his own Nationalist forces. And it will be Franco who will have to make concessions, not these.

The position of Spain in the international scene of the future will depend not on the ambitions of Franco but on the dislike of the Spanish people to obey somebody who commands. There seems to be a general belief that the civil war has created from the old, militarily negligible Spain, a new and formidable power which, united with Germany and Italy, may add immeasurably to the difficulties of the democratic states. I do not doubt that General Franco believes in Spain's strength as a military power, and it is also probable that he has made some rather rash commitments; but whether his people will allow him to live up to his promises is another matter. Being surrounded not by hereditary enemies but only by friendly nations, Franco finds himself in a very unfortunate position for a General and Dictator, whose way to enter history is usually the glory of war. Unless the French cross the Pyrenees, for which they have no reason at all, the Spanish people will not fall in with the dictators' plans to threaten France at this corner of Europe. If Franco should try to force his country into war, he would find himself with another revolution on his hands.

Portugal Problem

Franco's desires undoubtedly follow certain Fascist principles. In Spanish terms, the existence of a neighboring state such as Portugal amid the geographic unity of the Iberian peninsula, and a piece of British-owned territory such as Gibraltar, is incompatible with a properly organized and integrated Spain. If Franco is able to create a totalitarian Spain, there is no doubt that he will try to absorb Portugal, in order to have an agreeable (and the only possible) success of his own, employing the usual justification, and reasoning to "protect" the safety of a friendly state.

But these are his desires; the necessities of Spanish development are essentially different. The great armed forces of General Franco which formed a powerful instrument in the civil war will rapidly diminish after he has made sure that the last German or Italian soldier has left his country. On this point the democracies may feel assured, because Franco does not like foreigners on his soil any more than they do. All available forces have to be employed in reconstruction work, which is so imperative after the four years of warfare that he could not afford a large standing army even if the rest of Europe should plunge into a war.

Spain had its war when Europe had its peace, and will have its peace when Europe has its war. The revolution, financed by the whole of Europe, will turn out to have been a purely Spanish affair, not changing a thing in the traditional position of that country in the concert of nations. Here is the answer to the most important question so far as the rest of the world is concerned, whether or not France will have to fight on three fronts. The answer is No.

At home, Franco's alternative to being a dictator without compromise is to keep himself in power by welding together all the widely varying, anarchic elements within his country. He has yet to prove that he lacks statesmanship. He has before him the opportunity to create a new Spain by realizing the social program of his adversaries, by modernizing the mediaeval Spanish conception of life, and perhaps satisfying the eternal sentimentality of an old European nation by restoring the monarchy, and thus inaugurating the way to a genuine reconciliation in Spain, for which he himself would not be the right personality.



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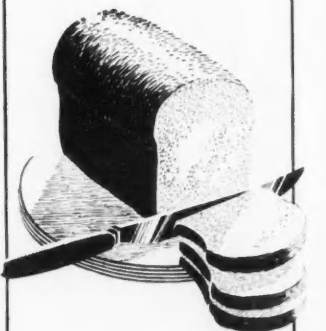
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THE CAMERA

A Triumph of Photography

BY "JAY"

THE most spectacular photographic event in the history of Canada has now passed. Their Majesties, as I write this, are away out on the broad Atlantic steaming ever nearer home, and they are no doubt, even as you and I, talking about the wonderful experiences they have enjoyed during the past four weeks.

We, as we again take up the threads of our normal existence, ask ourselves if, at sometime in the future, they will again visit us—we cannot say, we can only hope. But should the fates decree otherwise, there remains for posterity a living record of all which they did while they were among us. Posterity will see them at the State dinner in Ottawa, at a little Indian camp near Fort William, at the humble wayside station in the fastnesses of the Rockies, as visitors to the New York World's Fair, and at every point along the nearly nine-thousand-mile tour. Once again photography has come through with a job well done.

Before me I have a copy of the passenger list of the Empress of Britain, which sailed from Halifax on Thursday for Southampton, via Conception Bay for St. John's, Newfoundland. As a supplement to this historical passenger list is a book with the title "Highlights of the Royal Tour." The story of their tour through our country is told with photographs—as near perfect as any we have seen. Our congratulations go to the C.P. Steamships for this work of photographic art.

While I write of photographic books I am reminded of *Saturday Night's* Royal competition. As you know, we intend to ask permission to present to Their Majesties a pictorial record of their visit with us. This is to be in the form of an album of photographs taken by the amateurs of this country, and to contain the names and addresses of the makers of those selected. So far the entries have been excellent, but we still desire many others for our judges to choose from. I wish you would read the rules published elsewhere in this issue, and then send in your snaps. "Not good enough," many will say, but please leave that decision to those perhaps better qualified to judge, for with your co-operation it will be possible to make this gift a real expression of Canadian gratitude, and one which we believe Their Majesties will deeply appreciate.

Things That Are New

Harry Champlin has placed on the market a new color working outfit. A supply recently arrived in Toronto, and within a day was entirely exhausted. Further supplies are on their way, and from all that I have heard about the outfit I believe it to be perhaps the most simple yet devised.

The new 2½ x 3¼ Graphic camera is now equipped with a tubular viewfinder. This is a distinct improvement over the old finder, and brings this popular camera another step nearer to perfection.

The Kalart Company have just perfected a new precision instrument which is electrically operated from the battery of any speed flash and quickly determines whether or not the camera shutter is synchronized with the peak intensity of photoflash bulbs.

The Castle Film Company have prepared about eleven minutes of home movie entertainment in 16 mm., of the Royal visit to Canada and the United States. This, I believe, will be the most popular of all the documentary films produced by this company.

Lockhart's Camera Exchange have prepared a photographic catalogue of cameras and supplies. As far as I know, this organization are the only photographic dealers in Canada who publish a complete catalogue. If there

are others I would like to hear of them.

Morgan and Lester, publishers of photographic books, have recently added a new manual to their popular series. The new book is called "Synchroflash Photography," and covers in a very complete way the methods used by the successful pressmen and others with synchronized flash bulbs.

Enlarging, How Far?

And now to answer a question that is asked me at least once every week. We have passed the day when the skeptics were to some extent justified in predicting the early demise of the miniature camera. The little fellow is here to stay, his popularity grows, and manufacturers are ever devising improvements. And the price has been brought nearer to the average purse, so it is not at all remarkable that I should be asked so frequently this question, "To what extent can a miniature negative be enlarged?"

The answer depends on many factors. I have seen enlargements from 35 mm. negatives so huge that one had to stand back at least ten feet to see the picture. These murals are a tribute to the makers of both the camera and the apparatus necessary for their construction, also to the film used, the developer and, not by any means the least, the photographer himself. But not one in ten thousand desire to produce such works of photographic skill.

The degree of enlargement depends first on the definition of the negative and its suitability for enlarging, and secondly, the purpose for which the enlarged print is required.

The factors controlling these two points should be known by every amateur. Definition can be attained only by a perfect set of circumstances. The right exposure; the diaphragm stop best suited to the subject—remember it is not always best to have a small stop;—sharp definition of the subject. A slight diffusion of the background will invariably arrest the attention. I'm not so happy about the school of F.64, and for pictorial effect, I'm satisfied that a very small stop is detrimental. Most miniature cameras have a depth of focus scale, and for good definition I strongly recommend an intelligent study of this very clever device. Then the developing of the negative has a lot to do with definition—over or under will reduce it. Here again, if the exposure is correct, and the time and temperature method of development is used, correct developing is definitely assured. Definition is nothing but the result of a well planned action, and a perfect understanding of the camera, the emulsion, and the dark-room procedure.

The purpose of the enlargement might be one of many things. Newspaper reproduction, salon exhibition, decoration, etc. For newspaper reproduction the print must be sharp, as far as the principal planes of the subject are concerned, whereas for decorative purposes, and, in some cases, for salon showing, a greater softness may be a distinct advantage, especially in landscape work, and certain still lifes.

Miniature negatives will enlarge according to their degree of perfection. A fine grain emulsion developed in fine grain developer will enlarge much greater than a negative made on a very speedy film, and developed in a semi-fine-grain soup. The use of a rough surfaced paper will permit a greater degree of enlargement, and general scenes will go up much further than a portrait before showing objectionable grain. But, I believe the average amateur is satisfied with a 5 by 7 print or even smaller, and the cheapest miniature, manufactured by a reputable organization, will do this, and will even go to 11 by 14 if the above advice is followed.

COUPON SATURDAY NIGHT Royal Visit Photograph Competition

I herewith enter the accompanying photographic print in the Royal Visit Photograph Competition. I have read the rules and undertake to abide by them, and particularly to forward promptly to *Saturday Night* the negative of this print if I am notified that the judges desire it, and to make over to *Saturday Night* my rights in the said negative and in the copyright of the picture if it is awarded a prize or accepted for inclusion in the Souvenir Album to be presented to Their Majesties.

The particulars relating to this picture are as follows:

Place of taking _____
Date and time _____
Subject _____
(Note: Include any details that may be of interest to those who see the picture.)
Camera _____
Aperture and exposure _____
Make of film _____
Filter, etc., if any _____
Notes _____
I certify that the negative of this picture was taken by myself, and that I am not barred by Rule 11 from entering this Competition.
Name _____
Address _____
Camera Club, if any _____

WELL, the photographic season is upon us. *Saturday Night*, as always, is interested in the advancement of amateur work. Through the competitions which we have conducted in other years we are fully conversant with the enthusiasm of the many, who through various reasons cannot enjoy the privileges of a camera club. While we cannot extend to our readers all of these privileges, we can give a service which will

bridge the gap to some extent, and give a lot of extra enjoyment to those who seek more than is offered by merely snapping our friends and relations and the picnic doings.

We want pictures for the pages of *Saturday Night*, and we would purchase these from our subscribers if they are of topical interest. While this department is not a correspondence school, it will be glad to co-operate with our amateur photographers.

Royal Visit Photo Contest Rules

A NATIONAL prize of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and three regional prizes of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given by *SATURDAY NIGHT* for the best photographs submitted by amateur photographers in Canada, in accordance with the following regulations:

(1) This Competition is known as the Royal Visit Photograph Competition, and all photographs accepted for entry must have for subject something definitely related to the visit to Canada of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

(2) The winners of these prizes, and of any additional prizes that may be offered, and all recipients of Honorable Mention, will deliver to *SATURDAY NIGHT* the negatives of the prize-winning and mention-winning pictures, and these negatives and the copyright thereof shall become the property of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, on the condition that *SATURDAY NIGHT* shall make one *de luxe* print of each such negative to be included in an Album to be presented to Their Majesties (subject to their gracious consent) as a tribute and memorial of their visit from our amateur photographers.

(3) Negatives are not to be sent in until notification is received from *SATURDAY NIGHT* that they are desired. The Competition will be judged in the first instance from prints, which may be contact or enlargement, but must be made from unretouched negatives and must be without any art work, coloring or other manipulation. The exposure, but not necessarily the development or printing, must be the work of the competitor.

(4) Each print submitted for entry must be accompanied by a coupon clipped from *SATURDAY NIGHT* and filled in with all the requisite details.

(5) Prints may be of any size and on any paper, and mounted or unmounted. Nothing should be written upon them, except that when several prints and their accompanying coupons are sent together, an identifying number may be placed on each.

(6) Prints entered in this Competition cannot be returned, and no correspondence can be entered into concerning them.

(7) The final judgment, both as to prizes and as to availability for the Album, will be made from uniform prints made by *SATURDAY NIGHT*, without retouching, from the negatives supplied at the request of the Editor by competitors whose prints have been selected. Request for a negative does not necessarily imply acceptance for the Album, as in a few instances it may be found that the negative is less suitable than the judges have supposed from the preliminary print; but in these cases the negatives will be returned.

(8) The number of prints to be accepted for the Album is entirely at the discretion of *SATURDAY NIGHT*, and will depend largely upon the quality of the entries. It is hoped that at least one hundred, and possibly as many as two hundred pictures will be found suitable.

(9) The Editor will be assisted by a small board of judges whose names will be announced shortly. The pictures will be ranked in accordance with one consideration only, namely the amount of interest which each may be expected to have for Their Majesties. Human interest, and in particular a specific Canadian quality, are of first importance. Photographic technique is a very minor matter.

(10) Region No. 1 is the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Region No. 2 is Ontario, Region No. 3 is the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

(11) The following are not eligible: Persons who at any time between April 1, 1939, and the sending in of their entry have been engaged in photography as a means of livelihood; Persons in the employ of the Consolidated Press and members of their families; Persons officially attached to the Royal party during any part of their Canadian tour.

(12) Entries must reach the Photograph Competition Department at the office of *SATURDAY NIGHT* by 6 p.m. on Friday, June 30.

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"JAY" OF SATURDAY NIGHT. He is leaving this week on a two months' photographing and lecture tour of the Maritime Provinces. A Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts he is staff photographer and writer of *Saturday Night's* photographic department "The Camera".

—Photo by Karib, Ottawa.

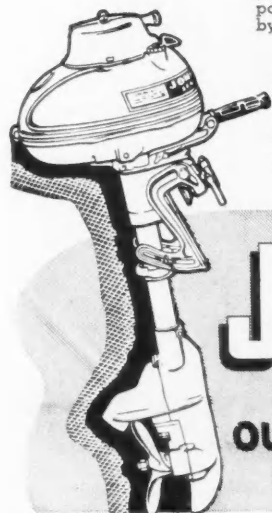


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Medical Merry-Go-Round

BY ALAN SKINNER

"American Medicine Mobilizes," by James Rorty. McLeod. \$3.50.
"You're the Doctor," by Victor Heiser. M.D. McLeod. \$2.75.

DO YOU believe that organized medicine is a racket? Do you think that we should have some form of State Medicine, or Compulsory Health Insurance, or some other kind of socialized medicine? Or do you think that competitive practice among individual doctors on the old "laissez faire" policy is good enough? If you are interested in the answers to these questions you might well take enough time to read "American Medicine Mobilizes."

I do not know who James Rorty is, nor do I know what qualifications

SHAPED LIKE A BUGLE

SHAPED like a bugle
My thoughts, swarming outwards
In phalanx exultant
Singing for these ones:

For you, young lover
Facing the chasm
And plunging head downwards:
"I had not the courage."

For you, girl crying
For love has no wisdom
No warm sleep, jobless
No arms to build with.

For you, forerunner
Outstripping darkness
Your mind sharp as sunlight
Piercing our shadows.

For you, sea of faces
Uniform, solemn
Alert for the warning
Whom hunger outpaces.
Shaped like a bugle
My thoughts split the framework
Of silence and weeping.
Arise, and send singing
This song to the sleeping.
DOROTHY LIVESAY

he has for making an analysis of the situation as it exists in the United States today. I do not know what forms the basis of his bias against organized medicine as represented by Dr. Morris Fishbein and the bureaucratic authority of the American Medical Association. But I do know that a great deal of what he says is authentically reported and reflects what is happening in organized medicine across the border. And what happens in the United States today very often happens in Canada tomorrow.

Three significant events give impetus to Mr. Rorty's vehement presentation of a pressing problem. The first is the story of the indictment of the District of Columbia Medical Society and the American Medical Association on a charge of violating the anti-trust laws in their attempt to prevent a group known as the "Group Health Association" from practicing medicine as a corporation. The second is in the nature of a schism in the American Medical Association itself, signified by the signing of a statement of "Principles and Proposals" by four hundred and

thirty distinguished members. This was little short of a revolt against Dr. Fishbein and the authority of the American Medical Association. The third event is the National Health Conference of July, 1938, when representative groups were called together at Washington to discuss the situation.

The last of these events is undoubtedly the most significant. While the first two disturbances were somewhat localized in their scope, being largely confined to doctors and internal squabbles of the profession, the last event was one of a semi-official nature and evidenced the problem of national status by bringing in government agencies and organized labor. That some very definite scheme will be produced in the United States seems certain. What effect it will have in Canada remains to be seen but the tendency here appears to be to drift in the same direction, although in my opinion there is a great individualistic opinion among the profession in this country.

In any case we can all agree that all available information should be carefully examined by those interested, and Mr. Rorty has done us a service by gathering a great deal of it between the covers of a single book.

"YOU'RE the Doctor" is from the pen of Dr. Victor Heiser, the author of "An American Doctor's Odyssey." I must confess that I found it less entertaining than his first book, largely because there is less of the narrative quality of personal adventuring and more of factual information.

The idea behind the book is a good one. In the scrambled advertising of health fads and food products the ordinary citizen is apt to become somewhat confused over what is good, what is merely innocuous, and what is definitely harmful. Dr. Heiser has attempted to treat the general subjects of nutrition and health from the historical, the scientific, and the practical standpoints. The idea is so good that it is a pity that the book is not better than it is.

It is interesting to observe how a picture of the author emerges as the book progresses. In every chapter

there is the suggestion of what he has found helpful for himself. What he eats, how long to sleep, how much exercise, all are treated from the personal standpoint as well as in a general medical sense. He derides bores and agrees with Mark Twain that the early riser is only outdone in insistence by the man who is never, never sick at sea. And then with unconscious naivete takes a whole book to tell his own secrets of health. Perhaps I am being a little unfair to the good doctor. His book is very readable, interesting, and covers a great deal of very informative material. There is, in fact, so much material that I would recommend that

BOOK SERVICE

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it be read in short snatches because steady reading of facts, no matter how interesting, soon tires the mind. I would particularly recommend this book to college students, especially those in the first year of the medical course, for it does give a broad and comprehensive survey of the field of nutrition, the place of public health services, and the historical background of work with vitamins, water supplies, pasteurization of milk, food diseases, and the like.

And finally, one must agree with the philosophy of the title. *You're the doctor* to a large extent, because, no matter how much information about diet, rest, exercise and work is put before you, it remains with you to select your own regime and adhere to it. Personally I am rather bored with people who wash each grape before eating it, always go to bed at the same hour, and insist on telling you about their diet and their bowels.

BOOK OF THE WEEK

U.S. Ports the Helm

BY B. K. SANDWELL

"America in Midpassage," by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard. Macmillan. \$3.50.

THE Beards have already written two volumes on "The Rise of American Civilization." This is their third volume on the same subject. It goes up to the present day. It is entitled "America in Midpassage." Presumably American civilization has risen halfway. Given another couple of hundred years and no mutinies by the crew, it may possibly finish the voyage.

One may doubt whether the history of the United States from the close of the Coolidge presidency to the close of the Franklin Roosevelt presidency, whenever that is going to be, will ever be the easiest part of American history for historians to write. In 1939 it is unquestionably the most difficult. The Beards have turned out a very interesting and entertaining volume, but they have not written a history in the sense in which they did so in the two previous volumes. One has a feeling that they worked this volume up a little too much from the front pages of the newspapers, and too little from the things that lie behind the front pages. For example, they undoubtedly read all the evidence presented to the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in 1932 on the boom and collapse of 1929. Most of this was on the front pages. But they do not seem to have read the statistics of the import and export trade of the United States and the enormous increase in that country's gold supplies during the same period, an increase entirely due to the persistent demand for the payment of war debts and the simultaneous and equally persistent refusal to accept any increased importation of goods or services in settlement of them. It was this increase in the gold supply of the United States which made inevitable a boom either in securities or in commodities or both; and since a boom in commodities was rendered impossible by the decline in the price of everything in the non-gold-holding countries, owing to their diminishing supplies of gold, the gold in the United States could only exert itself upon the securities market, which it pushed up to fantastic levels until it suddenly became evident that there could be no business profits on a declining price level and a declining volume of world trade. Then the boom in securities collapsed as rapidly as it had risen, and the gold in the United States has since then been about as useful as an equivalent weight in garbage. One may be wronging garbage at that, for one can burn garbage and get power out of it.

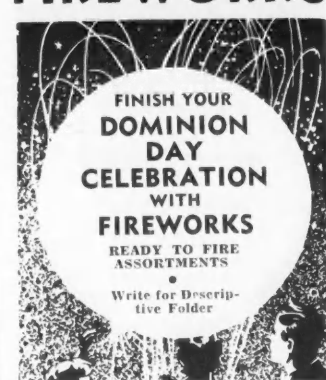
The Sit-Down Strike

Let us take another example. The sit-down strike epidemic will probably bulk almost as large in American history as the stock

market collapse. The Beards deal with its more obvious manifestations very well; but they do not advance any explanation of its most extraordinary accompanying phenomenon—the uncertainty of a vast number of the American public as to whether this newly asserted right of the employee to the premises of the employer might not have to be recognized as lawful. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that there had been during the depression such an enormous increase in the rights assigned by law to labor, that nobody knew where that increase might stop. To the Canadian mind, the occupation by labor of premises which did not belong to it seemed to be nothing more or less than the old offence of trespassing. But to the American, who had seen the rights of the employer already sharply whittled away by NRA and the Wagner Act, the thing was not so obvious. If an employer could be compelled by law to admit to his shop a worker whom he did not desire, for the purpose of working, as under the Wagner Act he unquestionably could, why should he not be compelled to admit to the same shop a large number of workers, none of whom he wanted, for the purpose of seeing that no other workers, whom he might want, should get in. The Beards say that the sit-down strike "died away almost as quickly as it had flared up," but why did it die away? Was it not because American public opinion at long last realized that the sit-down strikes were a technique which in the long run was likely to do far more good to the racketeers of labor than to the workers as a whole?

In the opinion of the Beards, the United States is not only in midpassage, but is also changing its course from the direction set by the founders of the Republic—changing it because the course which they set no longer leads towards civilization. The founders established a state in which property was a main basis of political right; but they did not enjoy the privilege of foreseeing the enormous change which would take place in the nature of property through the development of the stock company and the credit system. One of their contemporaries, however, did. One John Taylor, of Virginia, as the Beards remind us, made a distinction between "illegal, factitious or fraudulent property" and "substantial, real or honest property." He proposed to sweep away what would be a large part of the sum total of property even in his time, and an overwhelming majority of it in our own. The American of today is trying to distinguish between those kinds of property which are socially valuable and those which are not, and to preserve the one and get rid of the other. He is not yet ready for that socialistic state which is the negation of all property.

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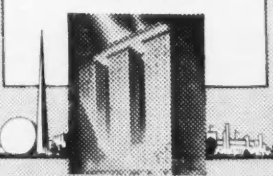
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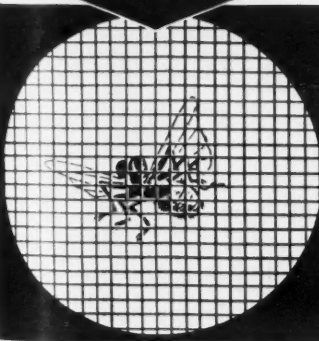
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THE BOOKSHELF

Fictional Findings

BY W. S. MILNE

"Poet's Trumpeter," by David Valenline. Jonathan Cape. \$2.50.
"The Land of the Leal," by James Barke. Collins. \$2.50.
"Next to Valour," by John Jennings. Macmillan. \$3.00.
"Fountain Inn," by Victor Canning. Musson. \$2.00.

THOMAS SEFTON-SMITH was a retired postal clerk, who lived on a modest pension, and had only one vice. He wrote poetry. He had been doing so for years. His desk was full of bursting with the stuff, and it was no use trying to get rid of it by sending it to the publishers, because it always came back. His wife, son and daughter were highly scornful of his useless hobby, and grudging him the pennies for stationery and stamps. Only Mary, the family maid-of-all-work, believes in his poetry, and, being fond of memorizing things, has learned it, piece by piece, by heart. Then Mr. Smith meets a professor of astronomy, who hails the discovery of a new poet as he might a new star, but for some years longer, the poet's public is confined to these two. Then a series of remarkable but plausible occurrences, traceable to Mary's fondness for reciting at her girls' club, where the daughter of a cabinet minister is a volunteer worker, makes Thomas Sefton-Smith a household word almost overnight. Publishers clamor for his poems, reporters interview him, the B.C.C. has a popular actress reciting them on the air, all sorts of important people seek his acquaintance, or lay fictitious claim to prior discovery of his genius. Much to the family's surprise, twenty-guinea cheques come rolling in, and Mr. Sefton-Smith's

his children out of the unspeakable hardships and poverty that were his own early lot. There are a host of characters, and Mr. Barke has the gift of making minor figures real which indicates a generous creative affluence. His chief characters have life and growth in them. For many people, the Glasgow scenes, by reason of their preoccupation with industrial problems, housing, socialism, communism, the Spanish Civil War, and the part taken—or not taken—by the Church, will be the most absorbing. This is a sincere, thoughtful, powerful novel. It is not everybody's meat; I am not sure that it is mine; but it is the work of a writer who must be regarded as among the major forces of contemporary Scottish letters. For those who shun dialect novels, one should warn that much of the dialogue is in lowland Scots, but that the novelist has used his privilege sparingly and intelligently—and intelligibly. Minor warning: the book is unquestionably fleshly, but never pornographic or obscene.

With Wolfe in Canada

In spite of its length, against which a harassed reviewer protests vainly in passing, "Next to Valour" is not a book in which one can skip lines. It is rich in detail, historical, geographical and generally informative, especially in matters of woodcraft. Admirers of Fenimore Cooper note. The scene shifts from Scotland, where the Jacobite hero's mother is widowed in "the '45," to the remote settlement of Suncook on the western frontier of New Hampshire, where Mrs. Ferguson brings her brood to settle under her brother's eye. The story follows her son Jamie through campaigns against the French and their Indian allies, up to Quebec on the day of conquest, led by a general who had fought under Butcher Cumberland at Culloden. There are living pictures of Lord Howe, Wolfe, Montcalm, and Robert Rogers, of Rogers' Rangers. There is also a heavy, though reasonably plausible, use of coincidence. Historically, the book is painstaking, but its factual material does not prevent it from being a compelling yarn. The author is really more concerned with woodsmanship and military tactics than with the articulation of the story, but the people of the plot are clearly etched. Jamie's town-bred unsympathetic wife Dorcas is subtly delineated, and his mother is a true Scots type, understanding, undemonstrative, outwardly dour, terse in speech. His turncoat cousin Hubert, the spy, is as dark and dashing in a Prisoner of Zenda sort of way as

Jamie himself is small and physically nondescript. The inadequate character is Purity Stiles, daughter of a trader, left in Mrs. Ferguson's care, and later captured by the French, only to be rescued by Jamie at the taking of Quebec. While Jamie has been on campaign, Hubert has seduced Dorcas, his wife, and her violent death occurs in time to leave Jamie free to marry Purity. As a child, Purity is vindictive and tantalizing, a fey creature, but as she grows up, she pales into a rather faintly painted figure. There is no growth in her character.

Mr. Jennings has a real gift of description, which is particularly displayed in some rather beautiful nature passages. Altogether, this is a striking and picturesque novel, well-written, with some memorable descriptions of people and events.

L.S.R.

The initials "L.S.R." stand neither for the League for Social Reconstruction nor for the London Street Railway, but for Light Summer Reading. It is a proposition generally accepted, though without much examination, as most propositions are, that in summer the brain needs a change of fare, as does the stomach. Most of us have more chance for uninterrupted reading in the summer than we have at any other time of the year, and so, it appears, the ideal books for July consumption must be pleasant, humorous, romantic trifles, taxing not the mind as to plot, the spirit as to ideas, nor the imagination as to episode or setting. A little comedy, a little mystery, a little adventure, a little pleasant love-making, not taken too seriously, with a happy ending in which villainy is discomfited, love is triumphant and the swag is recovered: these, blended skilfully in the proper proportions, make the ideal hammock-todder for the summer mind.

One should be grateful to Mr. Victor Canning for having so competently and gracefully followed the formula in "Fountain Inn," a well-written entertaining trifle which is neither quite a mystery-thriller, nor a romance, nor a character-comedy, but a bit of all three. General Factotums is the name of the firm, the offices of which are in Fountain Inn; this firm specializes in queer or annoying jobs, such as executing shopping commissions, or taking nephews to the zoo. Its stenographer is in love with an architect in the same building; there is also an absconding financier, the president of a faith-healing cult, a rascally attorney, and a pilfering importer, to say nothing of the Lady in Purple. These characters get mixed up in a pleasant and not too complicated plot, during which the plain stenographer—Ugly Duckling, or Cinderella motif—undergoes a startling and successful transformation. Lest anything be lacking, there is also an amiable and philosophic butcher, a missing will, a lost heir, and a janitor with histrionic yearnings. Type and paper admirable. Three pleasant hours guaranteed.



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THE LONDON LETTER

The Unpopular "Popular Front"

June 5, 1939.

BY P.O.D.

WHAT dull things Socialist Conferences would be without Sir Stafford Cripps! He is always the star turn, the centre of controversy, the man whom the spot-light just naturally follows around. So does trouble. He makes the best speeches, starts the biggest rows, gets the loudest cheers and the heartiest "boos"—about fifty-fifty! A lively time is always had.

Last week at Southport, where this year's Conference was held, he bobbed up again with his pet project of the "Popular Front"—which is just about as popular to the National Executive as a child with the measles at a birthday-party. The mere mention of it sends the cold shivers up and down their backs.

It is only a few months ago that Sir Stafford was hoisted out of the Party for conducting his agitation for the "Front" by methods so flagrantly rebellious that no Executive could possibly overlook them. He was therefore formally excommunicated with bell, book, and candle. But even that did not prevent him from turning up at Southport and getting the ear of the Conference. Sir Stafford is a hard man to discourage.

What Sir Stafford wants is a working combination of the Labor Party with the Liberals, the Co-operatives, and the Communists. That, as he sees it, is the only way to beat the Government and so make possible the social reforms which he—and a good many other Socialist leaders, let it be said!—have at heart.

The view of the Executive, on the other hand, is that such a "ramshackle combination," as Herbert Morrison called it, would never work; that the Liberals could not be depended on, and their voting would probably be split in half-a-dozen different directions; and that the Communists would be much more of a liability and a general nuisance than anything else. Better go on in Opposition, they say, than

try to build a Government on such a slippery foundation as this.

The Conference thought so, too, and Sir Stafford and his friends were voted down by ten to one. It seems unlikely that we shall hear much of the "Front" for a little while. But it seems even less likely that Sir Stafford will give up trying. This is one occasion, however, when, great barrister that he is, he is addressing a distinctly hostile court.

The Oxford Battle

Some time ago I called attention to the loss of a nice little legacy to the Oxford Group, because no one was legally entitled to receive it. The Group is so highly spiritual that it has no corporate existence at all—not even an address! And you can't very well leave money to a spirit.

The whole business seemed to me rather humorous, I must confess. But I felt that nothing of the kind would ever be allowed to happen again. Spiritual leaders may take an austere and unworshipful view of a great many things, but not of legacies. I hazarded the guess, therefore, that the great and good Dr. Buchanan would dash out and get the Oxford Group incorporated—horrid but necessary materialization!—just as quickly as the tiresome legal formalities would permit.

It was a sound guess. Dr. Buchanan and certain of his leading followers are even now engaged in applying for incorporation under the Companies Act. Think of it—"The Oxford Group, Limited!" But that is not what it is going to be called—not if the opponents of the application have their way. And a quite surprising amount of opposition has recently cropped up. That undaunted crusader, Mr. A. P. Herbert, as Senior Burgess of the University, has plunged into the lists on his good Steed Pegasus to defend the

fair name of the Lady Oxford, which, in his opinion, is about to be taken very much in vain. Even the Hebdomadal Council of the University—so-called because it meets once a week—has sent a letter of protest to the President of the Board of Trade, who has the final word on such matters. And the Oxford Union Society has been passing resolutions against it—unanimous resolutions, by the way!

On the other hand, the Buchmanite stalwarts insist in loud and angry voices that the name "Oxford" is no monopoly of the University. If you have Oxford shoes, and Oxford marmalade, and Oxford Mixtures in cloth, and all the other commercial things dubbed "Oxford," why not an Oxford Group? There is a Town of Oxford as well as a University, they point out. And they promise that, in the articles of their new constitution, they will make it clear that they have no connection whatever with the University.

But who is going to read their constitution, asks Mr. Herbert. A man might as well, he says, put the address "The Carlton" on his card, and then send a private letter to say that he doesn't belong to it. People are bound to associate the Group with the University, and the Buchmanites do everything they can to encourage the idea. In fact, he quite frankly regards the whole business as an un-Christian piece of humbug on their part. To which the Buchmanites make suitably indignant replies.

Fast and furious rages the battle—mostly in the correspondence columns of The Times—and it probably will go on raging until the President of the Board of Trade gives his decision. Pity him! This is a fight no sensible man would wish to umpire.*

The "Old Vic" Plans

The Old Vic is more than a theatre. It is a national institution—the nearest thing we have to a national theatre, in fact. Any important changes in its constitution are thus of far more than merely local interest. And very important changes are at present under consideration, and are to be put into effect when the autumn season begins next September.

Heretofore it has been the practice of the Old Vic to run each of its productions for about a month—sometimes less and sometimes more, according to the success they achieve, but generally for about a month. Now it is proposed to turn it into a repertory company on the Continental model—like the Comédie Française, for instance—and put on a different play every night.

The advantages of such a scheme, and also the disadvantages, are fairly obvious. On the credit side, such frequent changes of bill will make it possible for visitors in London to see, not one, but several productions during even a short stay. And visitors form a very considerable part of the Old Vic's audiences—more than in most theatres, perhaps, for the fame of the Old Vic has gone all over the world.

Another and very great advantage is that, if a show proves to be unpopular—and the Old Vic has always shown an admirable willingness to make experiments—it can gradually be dropped, instead of having to run at a loss for weeks. In the words of the Director, Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, "the flops can be gracefully eliminated." A much better balance can thus be struck between the plays that have a wide popular appeal and those that haven't—without being obliged to drop the latter entirely.

On the debit side, there will be the greater expense of making constant changes of setting. There will also, perhaps, be a somewhat greater strain on the company—in the beginning, at any rate, until they become thoroughly familiar with their various roles. But Continental actors have been doing this sort of thing for hundreds of years, so why not English ones? Besides, the players of the principal roles will have two or three evenings off every week—to spend in seemingly ways, let us hope.

Naturally a very great deal will depend on the company. If present plans go through, it will be a very strong one—headed by no less a star than Robert Donat, who was a star actor before he took to the films, and who has always hankered to return. He is to play Macbeth in the first London production in September. Rather a severe test, perhaps, but he has already had a good deal of experience in Shakespearean roles. Anyway, his "fans" are sure to love him, no matter what he does with it.

*Since P.O.D. wrote this item, the application of the Oxford Group for incorporation has been approved by the Board of Trade.—Ed.



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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 24, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Recovery or Ruin for Germany?

BY PAUL CARLISS

For years Germany has been an economic puzzle. Deficient in many essential raw materials and almost totally lacking in gold, foreign exchange or foreign investments, she has nevertheless carried on a vast rearmament program and—to the amazement of the outside world—gives evidence of enjoying a degree of prosperity to be found in few other countries.

A partial explanation at least of this incongruous situation is provided in the following article based on a recent book by C. W. Guillebaud, Lecturer in Economics in the University of Cambridge, entitled "The Economic Recovery of Germany" (The Macmillans in Canada; 303 pages, price \$3.50).

No doubt this analysis of the German economy will leave many readers still skeptical of the significance of recent developments in that country. We believe however that all fair-minded Canadians will welcome an unbiased account of economic conditions in Germany during a period when virtually every nation is experimenting with new formulae designed to restore prosperity.



TIME FOR ACTION

WE ARE constantly being told that Germany is on the verge of an economic collapse; that, stripped of her gold reserve, she is reaching the end of her financial tether and that a catastrophe is only being averted by a series of sleight-of-hand manipulations of state credit and finances.

This conception of Germany's condition is well illustrated by the following extract from a recent dispatch from London appearing in the *New York Times*—"Inside their airtight managed economy, founded upon rearmament and controlled inflation, trusting all to the Fuehrer; Germans live from day to day; spending freely because they are not certain what the morrow will bring, hoping that somehow their one-man State, while skidding right up to the abyss, will continue to avoid war."

In contrast to the reports of the imminent ruin of the Reich are the eye-witness accounts of great activity and general prosperity which one obtains from those who have travelled through Germany in recent years. Buyers for Canadian business concerns, upon their return to this country after a visit to Germany, comment upon the widespread indications of a healthy and well-organized boom—active construction of public buildings, airports, roads, factories and such a shortage of labor that prompt delivery of goods is almost out of the question.

What is the Truth?

What is the explanation of this apparent paradox? How can a nation appear to be prosperous and at the same time be facing financial disaster? What is the real truth of the situation? To many millions in the democratic countries, fearful of another world war, the prospect of economic ruin for Germany has not been an entirely unpleasant one; the possibility of war seems to be considerably diminished by the rumors of financial stress and strain within the Reich. But are we safe in assuming that these reports are true?

One answer to the German enigma is partially at least supplied by a lecturer in Economics at the University of Cambridge—Mr. C. W. Guillebaud—who has recently written a very informative book entitled "The Economic Recovery of Germany" from 1933 to March, 1938.

We quote from one of the closing paragraphs of this work—"It is not uncommon for an analysis of Germany's economic development to conclude with the statement or implication that, though things have gone well so far, the pace is too hot to last, and Germany is on the verge of a catastrophic collapse. . . . But neither general considerations of economic theory, nor a study of the way in which the German recovery has been handled since 1933, would seem to justify the conclusion that the German economic system bears in it the seeds of its own imminent breaking-up. So far as the reasonably near future is concerned, and assuming the absence of war, it would seem more probable that the German economy will grow stronger than that it will collapse or decline."

Too Optimistic?

Is this a too optimistic viewpoint regarding Germany? Can such a statement be supported by facts, or is the author a pro-Nazi who may be partially under the spell of German propaganda? After reading the 300 or more pages of his book one cannot but feel that the latter charge would be grossly unfair and in fact the author specifically states that he does "not share the political tenets of National Socialism."

With regard to the factual information contained in this volume—and in fact any statistical information emanating from German sources—the objection may be raised that being official it cannot be relied upon. Mr. Guillebaud, however, is convinced that "the statistical material provided in Germany is as accurate as that of any other country" and so he proceeds to trace the actual record of events—economic and financial—from the period of post-war inflation to the year 1938.

The course of German post-war history may be broken up into the following periods: the post-war inflation; the revaluation of the mark; the Dawes plan; the secondary liquidation of inflation; the reorganiza-

tion of industry; the boom of 1926-1929; the Young plan of 1930; the slump; the deflation of 1931-32; the advent of Nazism; the first four-year plan—1933-36; and the second four-year plan.

The story of events previous to Hitlerism is too well-known to bear repetition. We know that the "great inflation" was unique in the annals of modern finance and that the entire nation experienced a change which will no doubt leave its mark for generations to come. But what of the situation since 1933?

Post-War Changes

To understand the true meaning of recent events in Germany it is essential to think in terms of world history since the War.

Every important nation—save perhaps England—has experienced a radical departure from its former existence. In Russia, a communistic state has been set up completely eliminating private property and wealth. In Italy, a corporate state of fascism has been instituted giving the state complete control of the management of industry. In France, socialism has in greater or less degree taken the place of capitalism as it was practised before the war, the state having gained powers never before possessed. In the United States, the Roosevelt New Deal has altered the entire course of American life and has invested the State with a control over private enterprise never before believed possible in that freedom-loving nation. Even in more orthodox England and in Canada—not to mention Spain—there have been changes of deep significance in the economic sphere.

And so, also, in Germany the course of history has been turned aside. The people, weary of defeat and economic poverty, have accepted a new conception of state rule. A revolution possibly equal in the importance of its consequences to that of the Russian revolution, has taken place. Another experiment in state planning—state control—is being tried.

In other countries the government has attempted to stimulate production through greater consumption. The cry of Roosevelt (and Major Douglas) has been to increase consumer purchasing power. The Nazis on the other hand have stressed production first and last. They have set up machinery to produce in greater and greater volume.

What has been the result? The United States' government, in its desire to provide the "more abundant life," has increased the nation's debt by 23 billion dollars in six years—has more than doubled it—and there are as many unemployed as before. In Germany the debt has also increased; but the national income has increased from 45.2 milliard RM in 1932 to an estimated 75 milliard RM in 1938 while unemployment—amounting to 6,000,000 in 1932—has virtually disappeared.

Emphasis on Investment

No one in an entirely free state can be envious of advantages gained at the cost of freedom; but in an age of economic experimentation the methods, and successes, of any political group are of vital importance to us all. We therefore want to know in what respects the German plan for recovery differs from our own.

To quote again from Mr. Guillebaud's book, "Unlike the American experiment of the New Deal and disregarding the views of many recent monetary 'reformers' of the Major Douglas type, the Germans in their recovery measures have laid predominant emphasis upon investment as contrasted with direct transfers to consumers. They have proceeded along the common-sense lines that work and production alone constitute the real source of the wealth of a community, and have relegated money to the subordinate though very important role of financing investment in all its forms."

Of interest in this connection is the corresponding comment on the American problem by a prominent New York financial house in a recent bulletin which it has published: "Abundant life depends upon productive work to obtain it. The one way out of the present impasse is to find some means of increasing our production—means with a lower scale of profits. However we may distribute the na-

tional wealth, we must first create something to distribute. Shortening hours and raising wages and prices will only aggravate the situation by lowering production, which is the source of all wealth.

"If we are to maintain even a moderate degree of prosperity we must gear our economic machine to the greatest possible output of all useful goods and commodities, of the highest possible quality, at the lowest possible price, with the greatest possible returns to labor which will permit capital to work and renew itself. Any philosophy of scarcity is economic suicide."

Nazi Results

This is exactly the reasoning behind the Nazi recovery plan—and the results have been as follows:

- (1) The national income (as we have already seen) rose from 45.2 milliard RM in 1932 to 75.0 milliard RM in 1938 and an estimated 75.0 milliard RM in 1938—the same level as that of 1928.
- (2) The index of industrial production (1928=100) rose from 58.0 in 1932 to 120.0 in 1938.
- (3) In 1932 the official unemployment figure was 5,575,000; by 1938 this had been reduced to only 508,000—less than the normal number of

unemployables in the country.

Lest it appear that we are presenting too rosy a picture of the German economy we probably should remind our readers of some of the unfavorable features of the Nazi program. But these have already been given prominence; and it must be remembered that the purpose of this discussion is neither to commend or to condemn, but simply to present the facts as far as they are obtainable. Nor must too much credit be given to the Nazi party for the degree of recovery achieved by Germany since 1933. The developments of the past five or six years to a large extent have their roots in the conditions existing prior to the arrival of Hitler on the scene. The desperate situation in which Germany found herself during the world slump of 1931-32 created an opportunity open only to the leaders of the German State—whoever they might be.

German Advantages

While the situation was at that time critical, nevertheless the German nation possessed two important advantages over other countries as far as subsequent recovery possibilities were concerned. Firstly, the

(Continued on Page 15)

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Wrong Objective

BY P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week this Financial Section had an article on why interest rates are low and still going lower, and which referred to that trend as a "symptom of the baffling disease that struck the world in the fall of 1929."

This week we have an article on German economic recovery under Nazism, which indicates that many popular ideas about the present condition of the German economy are without sound basis.

The chief point of interest of the article above, or rather of the book on which it is based, is its apparently well-founded claim that Germany is making solid headway despite its adoption of methods which good democrats have always been taught to believe can eventually lead only to economic breakdown. These articles are important, because the matters they discuss are very directly related to the causes of democracy's failure to show satisfactory progress in recovery.

The basic difference between German recovery efforts and those of the United States is that Germany's central aim has been to increase production—to make the fullest possible use of all the country's productive resources, whereas the U.S. New Deal has sought primarily to increase consumer purchasing power.

German Success

THE Hitler effort has been strikingly successful, as the accompanying article shows. German factories are humming and everyone employable is working. Though the German standard of living is not as high as it should be, since much of the production consists not of consumer goods or means for their production but of munitions of war, there is no economic distress in Germany, which itself is a great advance over the pre-Hitler era and contrasts challengingly with conditions in the democratic countries.

The U.S. effort, on the other hand, while it has succeeded in putting purchasing power into the hands of the masses, has had harmful effects on industry, through the increase of taxation, the levying of burdensome restrictions and the creation of

economic uncertainties that have been involved in carrying through the New Deal program. Because of these things there have been very few new enterprises launched in recent years, and little expansion of existing ones.

The immediate cause of present low interest rates, discussed in last week's article, is the existence of huge quantities of idle capital unable to find employment offering satisfactory assurance of profit. The owners of the idle capital are disinclined to venture under present unattractive conditions. Hence unemployment, and the need for continuing governmental relief measures.

Something Vitrally Wrong?

IT IS NOT at all surprising that this thoroughly unpleasant situation has given rise to assaults on the propriety of the capitalistic system itself. Capitalism is charged with being decadent and destructive, and proposals having a distinctly communistic tinge are offered. And in support of the argument that "there is something vitrally wrong with our economy", people point to increasing technological unemployment and say that the use of labor-saving devices is now being carried to a length that is wrecking the economy. However, an excellent reason for the increased use of such devices is that other avenues of economy have been largely closed to industrialists by irreducibly high costs for labor and taxes.

Actually the present unsatisfactorily low level of business is no proof that our economic system won't work—the truth is, rather, that we aren't giving it a chance to work. In seeking to increase consumer purchasing power instead of production, we are pursuing the wrong objective, that is all.

Business is itself largely to blame for that fact. It has never made any real, sustained effort to sell itself to the public. And governmental attitudes are determined by public opinion.

It is high time that government and business got together, determined upon a common objective and how to reach it. And having done that, business might well accept the fact that the days of *laissez-faire* are gone, probably not to return in our time, and that co-operation between government and business is likely to be more productive than obstruction and hostility.

Taxes And Demands For Subsidies

BY GEORGE GATHERCOLE

Whether we like it or not, federal subsidies have come to stay. Not, it must be admitted, as an instrument incidental to the federal arrangement but as an integral part of the fiscal system.

Of the seven provincial governments which submitted briefs to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, six claimed that the maximum limit of taxation in the regions over which they presided had been reached and all but the province of Ontario asked for an extension of the subsidy principle.

This article deals with some of the problems raised and shows how the territorial distribution of expenditure of the Dominion government can and does exercise an important influence on the location of industries and population throughout the Dominion.

OF THE problems which have confronted the Dominion government, none have been more perennially troublesome and vexatious than the claims of various provinces for increased subsidies and payments for alleged disabilities arising out of national policies.

Few years have passed since Confederation that have not included representations on the part of some provincial government for a financial adjustment favorable to its people, and the submissions of the provinces to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations provide ample evidence that time has not worked in favor of a solution.

On the contrary, the growth of income and population in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia in relation to the slow progress in the Maritime provinces and the acute distress of the Prairies since 1929 have produced strains in the federal arrangement, and in turn supplied the basis for increased demands for grants to provinces not so fortunate.

Although federal subsidies have been criticized on the grounds that they conduce to extravagance in the spending of public money, all the provinces, with the exception of Ontario, in their statements to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations asked for an extension of this practice.

Most of the provincial governments asserted that they had reached the limit to which they could increase the tax burden on their inhabitants although they had been unable to provide a standard of public services comparable to that prevailing in more prosperous provinces.

British Columbia maintained it had been inadequately and unfairly treated, and even Quebec, although insisting upon "rowing its own boat", felt the Dominion government had not fulfilled its duty in the matter of subsidies.

The claim of several of the provinces of low "taxable capacity" is capable of a number of interpretations.

For instance, it may relate to the effects of taxation on the migration of business establishments and population. The government of Nova Scotia has this in mind when it argues that "because of its low taxable capacity to meet the demand for increased governmental services, without imposing an intolerable burden upon the surviving industries and the declining population of the province, some adjustment must be made in respect to Nova Scotia."

The government of Manitoba, on the other hand, uses the term in another sense when it maintains that "the taxable capacity of Manitoba, if not Western Canada, has already been exploited to the full within the present field of direct taxation."

The suggestion here is that an unsatisfactory distribution of functions and tax powers exists between the Dominion government on one hand, and the provincial government on the other. There is no explicit claim that the capacity of the province to bear heavier taxation has been reached. It merely means that the tax powers at the disposal of the provincial government under the present arrangement are not sufficient to finance the functions which have been assigned to it and certain provincial functions accordingly remain unperformed.

Succession Duties

However, in spite of these claims of low "taxable capacity" and maladjustment of tax powers and functions, Manitoba and Nova Scotia are quite willing (indeed they propose) that the Dominion government should have the exclusive privilege of levying succession duties. The latter province is also prepared to add the income tax.

In view of conflicts of tax jurisdictions, etc., there is much that can be said in favor of this suggestion as it pertains to succession duties at least. But the provinces which propose this transfer have in mind far more important effects than the mere removal of administrative conflicts. For while they are prepared to sacrifice a tax source, a tax source it must be admitted from which they derive a relatively negligible amount of revenue, the proposal is, in part, made to serve, if carried out, as a means of augmenting the tax collections of the Dominion government and, in turn, the basis for an increase in grants to the various provincial governments to be determined according to the state of fiscal need in each of the provinces.

Potential Influences

Now the Dominion government is at the same time a legislative and judicial agency and a revenue collecting and distributive agency. And in its latter capacity it can exercise an important influence on the distribution of industries and population throughout the Dominion.

For instance, by appreciably altering the territorial distribution of its expenditure or by granting a substantial subsidy favorable to a province, the Dominion government can increase employment and attract capital and population to that province.

Similarly, by altering its protective tariff policy, production and prosperity can be stimulated in the region benefited and a migration from adjacent areas set into motion.

Conversely, a region may be affected adversely. A large reduction in Federal expenditure, the withdrawal of a grant or the enactment of any other national policy having unfavorable effects on an area can cause unemployment and lead to an exodus of industries and people from that particular region.

It is apparent that these are largely the ideas underlying the proposals of the various provinces. The people of the Western and Maritime regions have long held that they have been discriminated against in respect to protective tariffs and railway rates. (In 1931 the Prairies added the effects of national monetary policy) and it has appeared as a flagrant injustice to them that their claims for compensation should go unaddressed.

Basis of Compensation

A few years ago Professor Rogers, now Minister of Labor in the Dominion Parliament, attempted a calculation of regional burdens imposed by protective tariffs and his conclusions are quoted extensively in the submissions of the claimant provinces. The government of Manitoba too, undertook to make an estimate of tariff and monetary disabilities of the Prairies.

But while the argument for com-

(Continued on Page 13)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

LAKE SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A few months ago I bought some shares of Lake Shore as an investment. I paid \$50 a share for them and was well satisfied with the 8 per cent. interest. Since then, however, the market price has slumped badly—to a greater extent than the market recession warrants. Will you please tell me whether there is something wrong with the mine? When I purchased the shares I thought they were as safe as any stock could be, but now I am nervous about them.

—S. T., St. Catharines, Ont.

Recent rock bursts at Lake Shore Gold Mines, although they failed to affect current production, coupled with the likelihood of lower earnings in the fiscal year ending June 30, have undoubtedly proved disturbing to many shareholders. Net earnings in the previous 12 months were \$3.87 per share, but costs have been higher in the year now ending. Despite this profits are not expected to be very much under the 1937-38 figure. It is impossible to estimate future profits, but with a continuation of 2,500 tons milled daily and a grade of between \$15 and \$16, they should hold between \$3 and \$3.50 per share per annum. So far in this fiscal year \$4 a share has been paid in dividends.

Lake Shore appears assured of a long life. Development to the present bottom levels is well ahead of mill requirements and there is no indication that the bottom of the mine has been reached. Sinking is now underway from the 4,450-foot level to a depth of 7,000 feet, with development work on the lowest levels giving satisfactory results. Interesting possibilities exist in the exploration now proceeding to the north, both along the north boundary and on the Kirkland Basin ground, which has been optioned under a purchase arrangement. Some indications of ore have already been found. The territory to be explored is large and I understand considerable confidence is held as to the ore making chances.

From an investment point of view I question if you could do much better than continue to retain your Lake Shore, particularly as there are also chances for appreciation in the price if the work to the north proves as successful as anticipated.

YPRES CADILLAC

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What would you do if you had 2,000 shares of Ypres Cadillac at a price of 17 cents? You said recently, I believe, that the company needs more money. Will it sell more stock? Has it any in the treasury to sell? Or is it waiting for a more optimistic market?

—M. J., Windsor, Ont.

Ypres Cadillac Mines has been inactive for over a year due to lack of finances. Surface work and diamond drilling has been done on both the Cadillac township and Matchewan area properties, and exploration of the latter group is reported to have given fairly consistent values in the No. 1 vein, the only one of eight located on surface which has, so far, been tested by drilling. The company also has an unstated interest in a Little Long Lac group and in Yama Gold Mines.

Considering the price at which the stock is selling there does not seem to be much for you to do but hold on and wait new financing. There is plenty of stock in the treasury to arrange further financing once conditions become more favorable. Out of a capitalization of 3,500,000 shares only 1,783,832 were issued at last report and 1,200,000 of these are pooled.

MINN. & ONT. PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would give me some advice re Minnesota & Ontario 6 per cent bonds and gold notes. Sometime ago I bought one of these bonds, paying about twice what it now is quoted and I am wondering just how they are situated financially. Is there some re-organization or taking place which might improve its value?

—S. I., Calgary, Alta.

Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company 6 per cent bonds are quoted currently at 25½-28½. The 6 per cent gold notes are quoted at 27-28. I think that if I were you I would be inclined to hang onto both these issues, even though they can be considered only as gambles. I understand that a plan of reorganization is being worked out by a sub-committee of the bondholders' committee, but that it will have to undergo extended study by creditors prior to submission to the court or to the trustees. No definite time has been, or can be, set as to when the plan will be submitted to



W. P. SCOTT, of Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., Toronto, who was elected president of the Investment Dealers' Association of Canada on June 16.



JAMES I. SIMPSON, formerly vice-president and general manager, now elected president of the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited. Sir J. George Beharrell, D.S.O., continues as chairman of the board and Arthur B. Purvis, formerly president, becomes vice-chairman.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

interested parties, but determined efforts are being made to bring the matter to an early conclusion.

Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company has shown consecutive losses since 1932, with a deficit of \$2,921,605 in the year ended December 31, 1938, and a deficit of \$2,220,885 in the previous year. The report of the trustees for the quarter ended March 31, 1939, issued on May 17, 1939, stated that the paper mill operations were at a substantial rate, and that the demand for newsprint in the territory served by the estate continued in satisfactory amount. Trustees said that there had been no noticeable increase in demand for specialty paper and that prices continued at low levels. The company's financial position is fair with current assets as at March 31, 1939, amounting to \$7,192,478, including cash of \$947,613. Net working capital was \$6,070,166.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I recently had some International Hydro Electric 6 per cent bonds, due 1944, bequeathed me. I would appreciate your opinion of these bonds, information as to how the company is doing and what the outlook is.

—A. D. C., Brandon, Man.

International Hydro Electric 6 per cent bonds are selling currently at \$5½-58½ and can, I think, be regarded as a business man's speculation.

International Hydro Electric System's revenues in the 12 months ended September 30, 1938, were 3.8 per cent below year-earlier levels, due entirely to the decline in the New England division. While recovery is anticipated this year, with the power output of New England Power Association currently running about 20 per cent ahead of one year ago, earnings of that company will not be available to the parent company because of dividend arrears. So that the 1939 income of International Hydro will not be greatly in excess of interest requirements. However, I think that the market is strengthening for bonds in this classification, and that over the intermediate term, this particular issue should show a satisfactory appreciation.

SIX MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me information as to the speculative or investment possibilities of the following: Afton, Brouhan, Glenora, Mervyn Malottic, Newbec, Smelters Gold.

—F. R. W., Sackville, N.B.

The stocks you desire information on are all quite speculative, with two—Glenora and Newbec—inactive. Brouhan is the most interesting of your list. An extensive diamond drilling campaign here indicated over half a million tons of ore, grading about \$7 cut grade to a depth of approximately 450 feet. A shaft has been sunk to 614 feet and four levels established on which development is now proceeding. Two flat diamond drill holes on the first level intersected a wide zone 111 feet in one and 80 feet in the other. The grade in the first hole was \$7.27 cut across 48½ feet, or about \$5.30 across 111 feet. The second hole showed a cut grade of better than \$6 across 80 feet. The property adjoins Pampour and Hallnor on the south.

After recently undertaking the financing of a company which holds 20 claims in Louvencourt township, Quebec, and if results of exploratory work warrant same, a new company will be

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST BY HARUSPEX

THE MARKET'S PRIMARY OR LONG-TERM TREND, UNDER DOW'S THEORY, IS UPWARD. THE SECONDARY TREND WAS LAST SIGNALLED AS DOWNWARD WITH CURRENT TEST NOW UNDER WAY AS TO WHETHER REVERSAL CAN BE EFFECTED.

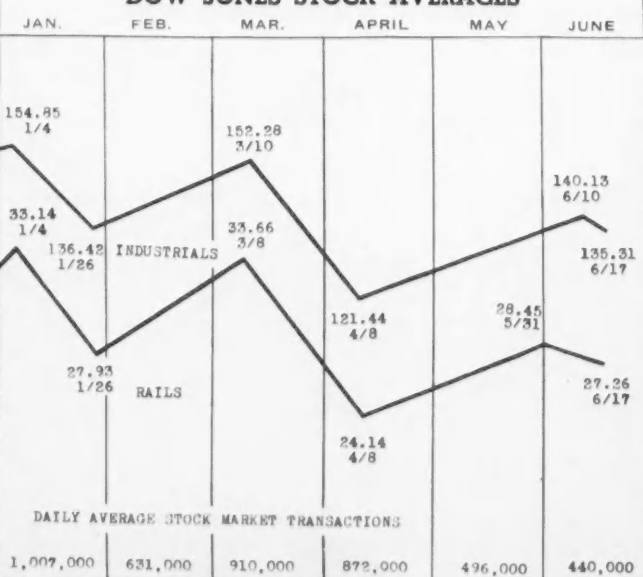
THE PRICE MOVEMENT—Recession characterized the market last week. This check to advance follows refusal of the Dow-Jones railroad average, on June 9 and 10, to move above its May 31 high point, despite the fact that the industrial average had entered new high ground on the later dates. The decline also comes after attainment by the industrial average of the 140 level, a point previously given in these Forecasts as marking the upper limit to a normal rally. These considerations, in conjunction with the relatively long duration (49 trading days) of the advance, suggest that the rally starting on April 8 may have ended on June 10.

If the rally has ended, then, despite such churning or minor advance as might be witnessed from time to time, the next real task before the market is that of testing the April 8 support points. In such a test, from the Dow Theory approach, there are three possibilities to be considered. As a first possibility, the market, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, could meet support, and then turn about, in the 133-128 area, said limits representing the normal ¾ and ½ cancellation of the April 8 to June 10 advance. Second, the market could return to the April 8 low points for a double bottom, prior to reversal. Third, the two averages could move below their April 8 lows, thereby reconfirming the downward trend.

Of the three possibilities discussed above, the first or second, at this time, would seem more probable than the third. This opinion is based upon current evidence that the business decline reached an approximate bottom level in April from which the next important move will be forward. If such proves the case, then the April decline in stock prices should have fully discounted the business setback and new market lows this summer would not be called for—barring another serious war crisis in Europe.

As between the first and second possibilities, that is, (1) support for the industrial average at the 133-128 level or (2) attainment of a double bottom at around 121, news developments during the course of the setback will necessarily influence the result. The best method of judging the outcome is to await further unfoldment of decline. A 49-day rally is seldom corrected in the course of a single week and if the rally from April 8 is now actually in process of correction, there should be further opportunity between now and early July to judge the intensity of the recession.

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Dividend Notices

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 196.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st July, 1939, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1939.

By order of the Board,

H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.
Toronto, 14th June, 1939.

CANADIAN WIREBOUND BOXES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty seven and one-half cents (37½ cts.) per share on account of arrears payable July 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record the close of business June 15th, 1939.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BERNY,
Secretary.

SECURITIES HOLDING CORPORATION Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of Sixty-Five Cents per share has been declared upon the preferred shares of the Company, payable July 31st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 20th day of June, 1939.

By order of the Board,

F. T. LARGE,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 14, 1939.

Guaranty Trust Company of Canada

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 2½% being at the rate of 5¢ per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Company has been declared for the half-year ending June 30th, 1939, payable July 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1939.

By order of the Board,

J. WILSON BERRY,
General Manager.

SIMPSON'S, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 33

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable on August 1, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 19, 1939. The transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK HAY,

Secretary.

Toronto, June 16, 1939.

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that regular Quarterly Dividend of 1½% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 1st, 1939, to shareholders of record as at the close of business, June 15th, 1939, in Canadian funds.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES

THE 1939 edition of the Survey of Corporate Securities, just issued by the Financial Post, is a very useful manual for investors in Canadian securities. The new edition contains details respecting some 1,500 Canadian companies whose securities are in the hands of the public. It records earnings for the past three years. It gives particulars of bonded debt and capitalization, including the changed set-up of many companies due to new financing or re-financing. The price range of Canadian corporate securities for the past eight years is shown in a convenient table.

The Survey of Corporate Securities contains 264 pages and is indexed for ready reference. It is published by the Maclean Publishing Company, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, and sells at \$2.00.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 12)

formed. Afton has a group of claims in the Porcupine area but nothing is known of their possibilities. It also holds 550,000 shares of Mervyn Martie, which is included in your list. This company is arranging finances to commence a diamond drilling program on its property in the Cadillac-Malartic area, northwestern Quebec.

No operations were conducted at Glenora Gold Mines last year. At the end of December its current assets were \$28,674 as against liabilities of \$40. Newbec recently carried out a diamond drilling campaign on its property in Dufresnoy township, Quebec, to the east of Waite Amulet, which work was unsuccessful.

Smelter Gold Mines has two properties which it is exploring at present, one adjoining the Thompson-Lundmark in Yellowknife area and the other at Rowan Lake, Ontario. Several veins were discovered last year on the Yellowknife property, while on the Rowan Lake ground a vein has been uncovered for some 60 feet and shows a width of between six and seven feet with considerable gold visible.

CONSOLIDATED PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of Consolidated Paper common stock? I've been holding some for a long time now, and while I don't necessarily have to do anything about it now, would like your opinion on it just the same.

—N. O. R., Toronto, Ont.

I think you can regard your Consolidated Paper Corporation common stock as a long term speculative hold.

From 1936 to 1938, inclusive, the company has shown a net income of "nil." However, in those years large depreciation write-offs have been made, and the working capital position has been improved from a surplus of current liabilities over current assets of \$3,489,287 as of March 31, 1936, to a favorable net working capital balance of \$4,770,831 in 1938. Bank loans have been reduced from \$11,050,725 in 1936 to \$7,618,617 in 1938.

At the present time the company is making no effort to meet bond interest charges beyond a common stock settlement, and will not do so until its capital position has been improved and the heavy bank loans still further reduced. As business in general improves, I think that the position of Consolidated Paper will improve correspondingly. However, I think that it is only over the long term that these effects will be felt by the common which is selling currently at 5½.

ALGOMA SUMMIT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would like to have your valued opinion re Algoma Summit, as I have thought of buying shares. Are the shares listed? Please advise as to grade of ore, etc.

—B. R., Orillia, Ont.

Shares of Algoma Summit Mines have never been listed on any exchange and unlisted brokers inform me that the stock is now being offered at six cents a share, without any bid. The property has not been in operation for some time owing to financial difficulties. Ore mined has been comparatively low grade and returns were not sufficient to take care of expenses and continue development. A new board of directors was recently elected and they are confident profitable operations can be re-established. A threat of bankruptcy has apparently been stalled off and shareholders are now being canvassed for assistance in liquidating the company's indebtedness of approximately \$175,000. Three reorganization proposals are under consideration.

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Last week I purchased 20 shares of the new issue of shares of the Provincial Transport Company at 7½, and would appreciate your opinion regarding them.

—I. D. N., Montreal, Que.

I think you might regard your Provincial Transport stock as a business man's investment. Back in March, 1939, the company was authorized to increase its capitalization from 201,000 shares to 250,000 shares, of which 199,000 shares were then issued. The proceeds of the additional shares were to be used to defray, in part, the cost of 35 new autobuses and for general corporate purposes.

With this new equipment, the company's existing fleet, excluding those autobuses used for local service at Sherbrooke and Kingston, and those belonging to subsidiaries not wholly-owned, will consist of 176 vehicles, having a seating capacity of 4,795 persons. As you probably know, Provincial Transport Company operates a bus line in the Montreal district,

and through subsidiaries operates coach lines between Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Boston and New York.

During the past 5 years, Provincial Transport has recorded a steady growth in the gross volume of business and in profits. In 1938, gross operating income amounted to \$1,472,005, as compared with \$1,229,863 in 1937. Net profits available for dividends amounted to \$1,472,005 in 1938, equivalent to 82 cents per share, against a net of \$113,408 and per share earnings of 50 cents in the previous year. In August, 1937, an initial dividend of 10 cents per share was paid followed by a similar one in February and August, 1938. On February 15, 1939, a dividend of 20 cents was paid on account of 1938 earnings.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I know you have paid particular attention to Brazilian Traction from time to time, but I wish you would review the company and its outlook just once more for one of your more timid readers. What do you think of the possibilities of dividends?

—D. F. G., Toronto, Ont.

At current levels of 9½, I think that Brazilian Traction has speculative attraction.

The recent credit agreement between the Brazilian Government and the United States goes a long way toward correcting the serious exchange difficulties of Brazil, and should react favorably on Brazilian Traction, for the company's operations have always been satisfactory even in times of depression. In the first 9 months of the current year, gross



FRED J. CRAWFORD, newly-elected president of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Head of the well-known brokerage firm of F. J. Crawford & Co., Mr. Crawford served two terms as president of the old Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, which amalgamated with the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1934. He has been a member of the committee of the latter since the amalgamation, and last year was vice-president. He succeeds Frank G. Lawson.

was up 9.6 per cent and net improved. I think there is a possibility that dividends may be resumed late this year or early next.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Distillers Corp.-Seagrams

UNITED STATES sales account for 95 per cent of Distillers-Seagrams' business. Leading brands are Seagrams' 5 Crown, 7 Crown, Calvert Reserve and Special, Kessler, Old Drum, and Lord Calvert, all spirit blends; Ancient Bottle and Seagrams' V.O., straight Canadian whiskeys; and Carstairs and Lincoln Inn, blends of whiskeys. In the United States, Seagrams has plants at Baltimore, Md., Louisville, Ky., and Lawrenceburg, Ind.; in Canada, plants are operated at Ville La Salle, Que., Humberstone and Waterloo, Ont. Storage capacity in Canada is 15,600,000 gallons; in the United States, 66,900,000 gallons. Inventories are in excess of 75,000,000 gallons. The Bronfman family, who are prominent in the management of the company, owns over 55 per cent of the common, and 15.5 per cent of the preferred stock.

The near-term outlook for the distilling industry in general is bright for the prospective continuance of consumer income at a level above that of a year ago should exert a favorable influence on the consumption of liquor. To date in 1939, increased purchasing power has stimulated liquor sales to the extent that withdrawals of domestic whiskeys show a year-to-year gain of 18 per cent for the March quarter and 16 per cent for April, while increases for bonded whisky were 85 per cent and 70 per cent for the respective periods. However, despite the increased output, distillers' earnings in the first quarter were slightly below those of the corresponding period of 1938 with rising costs and narrowing profit margins largely responsible for the drop.

The Costs Factor

Two big problems confront the distilling industry at the present time: the trend to improve quality without boosting prices; and increasing taxes, plus heavy advertising outlays which are raising operating expenses and whittling down profit margins. So that 1939 earnings of the distilling industry as a whole will probably do no more than equal last year's showing. Returns of individual companies will, of course, depend upon the competitive conditions under which they operate.

Distillers Corporation-Seagrams' decreasing use of Canadian stocks for blending is tending to reduce costs and is partially offsetting shrinking profit margins. But since sales depend on merchandising, advertising costs are large and growing. The company's earnings record is, in general, typical of the distilling industry: large profits in the early years of repeal, followed by a gradual downturn.

Dividends on the common stock have been on a \$2-per-share basis since late 1937. One of the restrictions on common stock dividends is that payments may not exceed aggregate earnings as reckoned from July 31, 1936, and no payment may be made which will drop working capital below the par value of the outstanding preferred stock. At the present time, 167,000 shares, or \$16,700,000 worth, of the \$100 preferred is outstanding.

As at July 31, 1938, current assets totalled \$51,252,286, against total current liabilities of \$9,260,347. The former included \$1,538,289 in cash and \$41,004,155 in inventories. Net working capital was \$41,991,939.

Earnings Around \$3.25

In the first 9 months of the current fiscal year, Distillers-Seagrams' net income was \$5,199,151, equal to \$31.32 on the preferred and \$2.62 on the common stock. In the 9 months ended April 30, 1938, net income was \$5,968,289, equal to \$38.51 on the preferred and \$3.09 on the common. For the full year—which ends July 31, 1939—it is estimated that earnings will be around \$3.25 per share against \$3.75 per common share in the 1938 fiscal period.

The investor interested in distilling stocks must take 4 factors into consideration: (1) the industry is highly speculative, heavily taxed, with small profit margins and keen competition, and one in which consumer preference shifts from time to time as it is influenced by advertising; (2) as the industry settles down, narrower profit margins are in prospect, and because it takes several years for whisky to age, a large part of the investment is idle during that period and the net return will not be large; (3) because the larger companies have, for the most part, completed their inventories, a handsome slice of income can be disbursed as dividends; (4) that because of the basic uncertainties in the industry, shares in liquor companies can be expected to sell at low price-earnings ratios, i.e. to afford high yields.

Currently, Distillers-Seagrams common stock is selling at 18½. At the \$2-per-share dividend rate, it affords a yield of 10.8 per cent, and has appeal over the short term. The preferred stock, selling at 85 to yield around 5.6 per cent is entitled to a semi-investment rating. The attached warrants—enabling preferred shareholders to purchase common stock at amounts varying from \$28 per share at April 1, 1936, to \$32 per share through October 31, 1941, and detachable after the former date—have speculative appeal.

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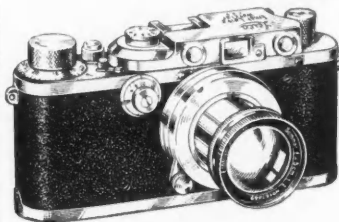
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THE DOMINION LIFE
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Nor is it justified in neglecting the educational services of a province if the standard be substantially below that prevailing in other regions. Nor can it permit the inhabitants of any region to suffer unduly.

Hence, financial aid must be granted if a provincial government be unable to establish some "minimum standard" of public services.

No Common Standard

The plea for social justice in matters of taxation and expenditure is, of course, not to be ignored, but a common standard of public services throughout the Dominion does not meet the needs of the case. For in the first place the demand for public services varies between areas and it varies between provinces.

A standard satisfactory for the rural inhabitants of Ontario would not be satisfactory for residents of the large urban centres who in some cases are exposed to an existence of precarious employment and not a little poverty. Similarly, a standard adequate for the Maritimes, where industry is largely unspecialized and many residents are able to dovetail

various occupations, might be inadequate for the more urbanized province of Ontario.

In the second place the subsidies which at first glance might be granted to provinces poorer in natural advantages are restricted by the manner in which they affect the distribution of industries and population and thus production.

There is some truth in Professor Adarkar's argument for subsidies to less prosperous provinces that "backwardness breeds backwardness and economic possibilities are not discovered because they are not explored." But this is the exceptional case and not the guiding principle.

No provincial government sets up a common standard for all services throughout the whole of its area. The truth of the matter being that every governmental unit, in general, is required to adjust its financial structure and the distribution of its expenditure to coincide with the varying resources of the territory within its jurisdiction. Only in this manner does it facilitate the movement of industries and people to where their greatest economic advantage lies and promote the greatest flow of private and public income.

Taxes and Demands for Subsidies

(Continued from Page 11)

pensation, when net disabilities can be ascertained, is easily defended on grounds of equity, the Province of Saskatchewan and the Maritime Provinces in general have in the main rested their case for increased financial aid on the basis of fiscal need.

Experience seemingly has taught that the measurement of net disabilities is too elusive to be very convincing whereas the claim of low "taxable capacity" and real fiscal need is likely to sound more plausible and therefore more effective.

The claim of low "taxable capacity" is sometimes supported by resorting to statistics showing the value of production by provinces. Those who use this index admit, however, that it has too many shortcomings to be satisfactory and reliance is more often placed upon the per capita amount of revenue raised by way of the Dominion income tax.

Although this method throws no light upon the payment of indirect taxes resulting from the consumption or use of commodities and is subject to a number of other defects, it is probably the best indication of relative capacity to pay taxation that is readily available.

Dominion Obligation?

The province of Saskatchewan contends that with the federation of the provinces there devolved upon the Dominion government an obligation to ensure that the "Canadian standard of living" would be made available to every citizen. New Brunswick advances a somewhat similar claim when it argues that "New Brunswick should be placed in such a position through assistance by the Dominion that living conditions be on a par with those obtaining elsewhere."

If this be accepted as the govern-

ing principle of the Federal government's tax-expenditure policy, it follows from the fact that Dominion income tax collections per head are relatively higher in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia that transfers of money should be made from these provinces to the less prosperous claimant provinces. But the White Commission repudiated the idea that the Dominion government should be required to conduct its affairs in a manner designed to preserve equality of prosperity amongst the provinces. What general conclusion then can be drawn?

Obviously, the problem has no simple answer. But probably most people would agree that the Federal government is not in a position to remain indifferent to the plight of any province with the Dominion.

Certainly it cannot with equanimity allow disease or crime to run rampant in any part of the country.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

What is an Insurable Interest?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Ordinarily, those who take out policies of insurance, whether fire, life or casualty, do not feel it necessary to give much consideration to the subject of Insurable Interest.

However, as the law requires that an insured must be able to show an insurable interest in order to support the validity of his policy and be entitled to collect under it, the buyer as well as the seller of insurance has more than an academic interest in the question of what constitutes an insurable interest.



N. J. LANDER, managing director of the Continental Life Insurance Company, who has been elected vice-president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

IN THE case of the various forms of property insurance, it is well that the insured should be seized of the fact that it is not the property itself which is insured, whether buildings, stock, machinery, furniture, rents, etc. While these things are the subject matter of the insurance, what is insured is the interest of the insured to the extent of his insurable interest.

About the best definitions of insurable interest is contained in one of the articles of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, which reads: "A person has an insurable interest in the object insured whenever he may suffer direct and immediate loss by the destruction or injury of it."

It is the existence of this insurable interest which distinguishes a valid insurance from a gaming or wagering contract. Since 1774 it has been illegal to issue insurance policies on the "life or lives of any person or persons or on any other event or events whatsoever wherein the person or persons for whose use, benefit, or on whose account such policies shall be made, shall have no interest, or by way of gaming and wagering."

Such policies are null and void. Since that time it has been the law that "no greater sum shall be recovered or received from the insurer or insurers than the amount or value of the interest of the insured in such life or lives or other event or events." That is, there must be no element of wagering or gambling in a valid insurance, as only an interest is insurable and nothing beyond such interest. There must be an antecedent risk of pecuniary loss, which may or may not materialize.

Fire Policies

In the case of fire insurance, to constitute an insurable interest capable of supporting a policy, three conditions must be fulfilled, according to a well-known authority: First, there must be a physical object capable of being destroyed by fire; Second, such physical object must be the subject matter of insurance; and Third, the insured must stand in some relation thereto recognized by law, in consequence of which relation he may benefit by its safety or be prejudiced by its loss.

An insurable interest is not confined to the interest arising from ownership, or part ownership of property; it includes every kind of interest that may subsist in or be dependent upon an object exposed to danger from fire. Not only a legal interest, but an equitable or beneficial interest of any kind is equally insurable. An expectation of acquiring a trust or charge upon the object, without any present right, absolute or contingent, has been held not to be insurable, though the purchaser of such an expectation is not in the same position.

Thus insurable interest does not necessarily imply actual ownership but may be that of agent, mortgagee, trustee, lessee, bailee, consignee or other like interest, whereby the insured is so situated that he has a direct pecuniary interest in the preservation of the property or thing, and will suffer by its destruction, or be deprived of profit, or exposed to liability thereby. In other words, the insured must suffer an actual loss to be entitled to recover under a fire insurance policy.

Accordingly, anyone having an insurable interest in any property, leasehold, rent, interruption of business, profits, mortgage, and the many other subject matters of insurance, has a right to insure the same, and is entitled to any form of contract he is willing to pay for, provided it is not contrary to law or good morals.

Property Must Exist

At the time the insurance becomes effective, the property or interest must be in existence, and the property must not be on fire or exposed at that moment to a dangerous fire in the vicinity, to the knowledge of the insured. The interest must be in existence at the time of the fire as well as at the time the insurance goes into effect.

An insurable interest is not restricted to a proprietary right in any object; it may be founded on a right arising out of a contract under which the insured is to benefit, as by the destruction of the object he will be equally prejudiced. Thus the buyer of goods under a valid subsisting enforceable contract has an insurable interest in them.

Where the insured is not entitled to derive any benefit if the object remains unharmed, but is subjected to liability in case of the destruction or damage by fire, he has an insurable interest. Thus, while a covenant to insure certain buildings remains in force, as between lessor and lessee, after the expiration of the tenancy the lessee has an insurable interest by virtue of his liability under the covenant. Similarly, an insurance company carrying a risk on property has an insurable interest in such property and may protect itself by reinsurance.

In the case of life insurance, under our statutory law every person has an insurable interest in his own life. With regard to an insurable interest in the lives of others, the law specifically

states that a parent has an insurable interest in the life of his child under 25 years of age; a husband in the life of his wife; a wife in the life of her husband; one person in the life of another upon whom he is wholly or in part dependent for support or education, or from whom he is receiving support or education; a corporation or other person in the life of its or his officer or employee; and a person who has a pecuniary interest in the duration of the life of another person has an insurable interest in the life of that person.

If at the time at which it would otherwise take effect and be binding, the insured has no insurable interest, the life insurance contract is void, though where the insured at the inception of the contract had an insurable interest in the life insured, it is not necessary for the validity of the policy or any assignment that any beneficiary or any person claiming under an assignment, or by will or succession, have an insurable interest.

A minor over 15 has power to effect contracts of insurance on his life, and may do in respect of such contracts or any contract on his life which he may have effected before attaining that age, whatever a person of full age may lawfully do, including the surrender of the policy, the borrowing of money on its security, the designation of beneficiaries and the alteration and revocation thereof, and the giving of receipts and discharges.

Where insurance has been effected by a person of full age on the life of a minor, the minor after attaining the age of 15 may, with the written consent of the person effecting the insurance, do whatever a person of full age may lawfully do, as noted above. After the death of the person who effected the insurance, the written consent may be given by a parent or duly appointed guardian of the minor if the insurance was effected by a parent, and, in other cases, by the personal representative of the person who effected the insurance.

There are limits placed by statute upon the amounts of insurance which may be placed upon the life of a child under 10 years of age, but there is no limit placed upon the amount which an adult may effect upon his own life beyond the inextinguishable law of his economic ability to pay the premium.

Power of Policyholders

AN APPRECIATION by policyholders of the true nature and purposes of the business is the greatest problem which life insurance companies have to face. A. N. Mitchell, president of the Canada Life Assurance Co. and of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, told insurance executives in his address at the Association's annual meeting at Toronto.

"If this appreciation is obtained" said Mr. Mitchell, "Legislative representatives will recognize the interests of this majority group of citizens. We will then have no more of those astounding enactments which have appeared in the last few years at certain points in Canada and which have in some cases resulted in actually dissipating policyholders' assets and in others, by more indirect means, in greatly impeding their co-operative efforts."

Referring to the institutional advertising campaign which member companies of the Association have sponsored in Canadian newspapers, he pointed out that almost twenty years had been spent in building a forum from which the facts can be taught. "Let us not fail to use it to educate our associates, whose funds we are attempting to guard, and thus enable them to defend themselves intelligently," he urged.

"The policyholders and their executive officers appear to lose track of the fact that those who are elected to represent them in the legislative bodies will, if they can, seek out and obey the majority thought amongst their constituents," he pointed out. "Yet life insurance policyholders and their beneficiaries make up the majority of their constituents. If this majority kept the same watch on how legislative action affects the important structure which supports their insurance contracts as they do on how legislative action affects their other business investments and engagements, there would be very little legislation antagonistic to their insurance interests."

"A person who could get a bird's-eye view of this business," he continued, "would, I am sure, be surprised to find what slight comprehension the average policyholder has of how far and how vitally the general situation in the country affects his insurance. He should be intensely concerned to restrain all waste and un-economic expenditures by his governments. What sense is there in his struggle to provide for the future if his assets are to be constantly undermined by extravagance and ill-advised impracticable and inequitable panaceas?"

Mr. Mitchell contended that in the vast majority of cases the policyholder acquires his life insurance with somewhat the same attitude of mind as he buys his groceries. He acts as if he had purchased a finished product. What actually happens, he explained, is that a policyholder becomes "one of a large group creating

a common fund of assets, the investment of which is handled and guided by employees whom he pays, and that upon the success of this investment depends the fulfilment of the co-operative contract into which he has entered.

"There has been a growing belief in the public mind that the fortunate should help offset the difficulties of the unfortunate. With that belief should have grown an increasing appreciation of the voluntary co-operative effort which life insurance policyholders are making on their own behalf to meet situations where misfortune overtakes them. Instead, too often, there has been a tendency on the part of some of our governments to seize by taxation and otherwise from policyholders' funds to provide for situations with which the interests of the policyholders as such are in no wise connected.

"There is a growing tendency, not restricted to our own country, to look on government as some sort of a milk cow which can be depended upon to provide sustenance under all circumstances. On all sides we hear increasing suggestions to ask for governmental assistance and for laws that will regiment us and compel us to help ourselves. There seems to be a tendency to think that because a man has been elected to public office, or has been chosen to fill some position in a public bureau, that he has thereby been endowed with some extraordinary ability which enables him to guide the private lives of others and to produce something from nothing with some sort of magic wand.

"The life insurance participant should be the last to adopt such thoughts. He is demonstrating what can be done by self-sufficiency. He knows, or should know, that only by applying energy and thought to nature's products can he provide present sustenance for himself and that only by a thrifty saving of some of the results can he provide future sustenance for his old age and for his dependents. He should be the last to be deceived by those who preach that something tangible can be produced from nothing.

"Even we who are close to the business, at times fail to appreciate its importance in the general picture. It is one of the greatest factors for the public welfare that democracy has produced. Its greatness is enhanced, moreover, by the fact that it has not been produced by any legislative compulsion, but by that same type of voluntary co-operation which has produced the public institutions of Great Britain and the British Empire, of the United States of America, and of all countries which practise a democracy based on individual freedom.

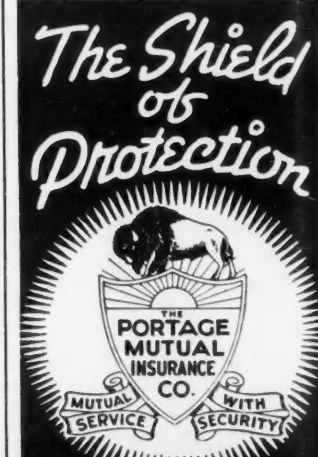
"The fact that such a vast body of citizens in these countries have a financial interest in life insurance demonstrates that they have within themselves that ability for self-control and self-government which denies the necessity of regimentation. Their self-discipline has in the past, and will in the future, build that type of sound character which has given the citizens of our democracies a just pride in their accomplishments."

ACCORDING to chief deputy state fire marshal Frank E. Doherty of Illinois, the cause of the dust explosion which destroyed the Rosenbaum Grain Elevators in Chicago on May 11, with a loss of \$3,000,000, was a spark from a millwright's chisel. Conducting an inquiry into the blast and fire which caused the death of several persons and injury to a number of others, he came to the conclusion that the first explosion was due to the millwright's spark. He emphasized the extreme care which must be exercised to prevent explosions in grain elevators, when a tiny spark can cause a disaster as great as that which befell the Rosenbaum plant.

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Recovery or Ruin for Germany?

(Continued from Page 11)

heavy post-war indebtedness of the nation was almost completely wiped out as a result of the inflation; and secondly, the country was woefully lacking in capital equipment. The necessity of replacing productive equipment—factories, machinery, roads, etc.—was of vital importance in increasing industrial activity and promoting prosperity. Other countries had already restored their fixed capital after the war; some had overbuilt, and far from being able to embark on a new large-scale public works program were faced with the necessity of curtailing investment in plant and equipment.

The increased output of capital goods however required working capital. The production had to be financed—and Germany had no money of a liquid nature. Ever since the war there had been a shortage of capital; but now some means had to be discovered for remedying this deficiency.

This was provided by a large increase in the bill holdings of the banking system. We quote from page 98 of our book: "The whole technique of the finance of output was radically altered in comparison with earlier periods by the use of internal bills instead of loans and advances. In general the role of commercial banks as direct lenders to industry and trade was far smaller than it had been in the past."

Public bodies paid for their new buildings and roads with so-called special 'employment creation bills' which were discountable by the commercial banks as well as the Reichsbank and which, with the tax remission certificates of a later date, constituted the principal means of financing the greatly increased production.

Financing Methods

Total bill holdings of the Reichsbank, savings banks, commercial banks, etc., increased from 4.3 milliard RM at end of 1932 to 13.8 milliard RM at end of 1937. This excludes bills in possession of private bankers and industrial and commercial firms—which probably accounted

for an additional 3 milliard RM at the end of 1937.

The issuance of the remission certificates was first introduced by the von Papen government in September, 1932, the purpose being to put liquid funds temporarily in the hands of a large number of individuals and firms. A portion of certain types of tax payments were rebated in the form of these certificates, which could be used at a later date for the payment of taxes, but which in the meantime were readily negotiable as a short-term investment.

In April, 1938, this practice was terminated as it was felt that the supply of money or short-term credit was ample for all purposes; however within the past two or three months a similar plan has been adopted whereby all extraordinary expenditures of the Reich and other public bodies will be paid partially in cash (60 per cent) and partially in tax certificates.

This method of short-term financing, while frequently spoken of as unorthodox and radical, is essentially no different from the sale by our own government of treasury bills for cash, repayment of which must be made by future tax receipts or by further borrowing.

There is no doubt however that the very large increase in the 'special' bills outstanding as well as the issuance of tax certificates has resulted in a credit 'inflation' of substantial proportions. Here again we may quote "... they (the Germans) have adopted what ... has been a purely inflationary policy inasmuch as the money has been created by the Reichsbank and the banking system as a whole in advance of the production of wealth—though not, be it noted, in advance of the orders for the production of wealth."

By and large the methods by which Germany has successfully promoted recovery within her borders have differed from the methods adopted in England, the United States and Canada; yet in some respects similar ideas have been followed, such as the construction of public works and roads, exemption of taxes on building, subsidies for house repairs, control of the money and new capital markets, con-

version of government bonds into lower rates of interest (in Germany the conversion was virtually a forced one) and a series of other familiar expedients to stimulate recovery and promote a healthy financial condition.

Essential Differences

Many essential differences however between the German program and that of other countries may be noted. These include:

(1) Forced reduction of working hours, pressure on industry to increase number of workers, forced retention of workers unless dismissal absolutely necessary—all designed to increase employment.

(2) Direct control of industry—a number of cartels were dissolved while in certain industries competing companies were forced to form cartels. From 1933 to 1935 no new retail shops were allowed to be established except by special permission—this in defense of small producers.

(3) Rigid control of the foreign exchange market.

(4) Control of the banking system—a Credit Supervisory Board was given wide power over all banks and credit institutions.

(5) Control of agriculture—several measures were passed aiding the farmers to increase production but strict regulations regarding crops, delivery of crops, etc., were enforced.

(6) Control of prices—special legislation was passed in 1934 and 1935 fixing maximum prices for commodities and giving a Price Commissioner wide power to regulate the price level.

(7) Control of labor and wages—as a means of keeping wages from rising abruptly all of the 169 trade unions were dissolved by the government in 1933. Their place was taken by the Labor Front. All strikes and lock-outs were prohibited.

(8) Control of profits—the corporate income tax has been successively increased from 10 to 20 to 30 to 40 per cent.

(9) Control of dividends—to discourage speculation and the purchase of stocks in preference to government bonds, a Dividends Limitation Law was passed in 1934 limiting dividends to 6 per cent.

Control, Not Substitution

In general it may be seen that the German program has been one of control of private industry rather than an attempt to substitute a new system or alter the old. As in England private enterprise has been encouraged. Also, as in England, the basis for recovery has been public works and rearmament. The importance of the latter of course cannot be minimized, but according to Mr. Guillebaud large-scale rearmament expenditures are not essential to the continuation of prosperity in Germany: "There are strong grounds for believing that Germany's economic well-being to-day is not vitally bound up with rearmament; in the sense that the end of rearmament would mean the collapse of her prosperity; on the contrary it could contribute largely to the raising of her standard of living."

It has been suggested that Germany is suffering from a shortage of foodstuffs; but (quote) "As incomes were rising consumption of foodstuffs also tended to grow and in 1936 there were shortages of meat and butter in many parts of Germany. The shortages were confined to certain foodstuffs; they were most prominent in the large cities, and they were temporary. But they received great prominence in the foreign press and gave rise to many inaccurate statements and forecasts that Germany was on the brink of starvation."

It has been said that the decline of unemployment in Germany has been largely due to the conscription of a large standing army; but this is not borne out by the facts, for as the army grew 'employment continued to increase and by more than the amount by which unemployment fell off."

It is also frequently stated that taxes in Germany are a crushing burden on the people. Actually, although tax revenues rose from 6.6 milliard RM in 1932-33 to 11.5 milliard RM in 1936-37 the increase "was not due to the imposition of additional taxation, but to the retention—in spite of growing prosperity—of the high rates which were imposed in the crisis of 1931-32."

The methods by which Germany has expanded her foreign trade have also been severely criticized and no doubt the barter system is a definite obstacle to the return of a healthy international prosperity. From Germany's own point of view, however, the plan has achieved the desired result of securing essential raw materials in spite of a lack of gold and foreign exchange balances. The Germans claim, as well, that rigid control of trade has prevented the depression in other countries in 1937-38 from exercising a detrimental influence in the German domestic recovery.

Difficulties Remain

The program of recovery adopted in Germany has, needless to say, been fraught with difficulties; and many difficulties remain to be faced. A fear of over-expansion in the production goods industries is beginning to be felt; the profits of large industrial organizations are growing faster than the return to labor; the smaller firms are being crowded out by the larger units; a scarcity of academically-trained technicians presents a serious problem; and the control of prices and wages is becoming increasingly difficult.

Nevertheless the main objectives of a rising national income and full employment have been achieved and after all that is the goal of all countries. Has the experience of Germany since 1933 proven that the trade cycle can be controlled? Is it possible that the government of a nation—instead of attempting to offset the effects of booms and depressions

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—can actually prevent them from recurring? This is the important question posed by the Nazi recovery program of 1933-1938.

In conclusion one observation may be pertinent. The continuation of prosperity in Germany obviously rests upon the existence of peace. War would mean for Germany—as indeed it would for all countries—a breakdown of its entire economic machinery. Possibly therefore the best reasons for expecting an avoidance of war may be found within the German nation itself.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

I wish to thank you very much for your very fine picture of the situation re — Company and my position in regard to it. I have taken your paper for a number of years now and have always been extremely interested in the remarks you have given on stocks. I find you very conservative and very fair with all concerned.

—F. W., New Westminster, B.C.

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Stabilizing France's Economy

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Though French recovery has not been on the same scale as that of other major powers, changes in the French economy in the past year have strengthened the economic basis on which war-time stamina must depend.

In internal economic matters, the State has for decades been assuming more and more control. With the growth of industrialism, capital has tended to accumulate in fewer hands but taxation and development of social services have offset this as regards the poorer classes, though the middle classes have suffered.

At present a movement towards national and imperial solidarity in the French economy is clearly observable. The left-wing element accepts Daladier's foreign policy as necessary, and the government seems to have little to fear domestically. Growth of French trade is almost wholly with her own empire, and the government is working to bring the overseas possessions into closer unity with the mother country.

As a result of the necessity of adopting the Fascist technique in order to be able to withstand Fascist pressure, France has become perceptibly more totalitarian since M. Daladier took control.

IN ALL the variations of foreign commitments, France remains Britain's basic ally. The British High Command is by now well satisfied as to France's military powers in the event of war, and in the past year the French economy has undergone changes which strengthen the economic basis on which war-time stamina ultimately depends.

For internal confidence the franc is critically important after the disastrous psychological effects of the 1926 devaluation; and the external trade has shown some improvement since the Daladier government assumed power, though French recovery has not been on the same scale as that of other major powers.

France's expenditure on defence has been greater than that of any other major power since Hitler took control of Germany. Once the expansionist objects of the new German Chancellor were made clear, and the political program laid down in *Mein Kampf* was obviously becoming a reality, France had to regard her Eastern border from Belgium to Switzerland as a line which must be defended at any cost.

Mussolini's alignment with Hitler's aims put the south-eastern border in a similarly vulnerable position; and the victory of Franco in Spain, with the aid of the two European Axis powers, added another frontier to the cost of France's defence.

Growth of Control

French policy since the chaotic period early last year, and particularly since the Left-Wing Popular Front policy was reversed at the Munich Conference at the end of September, has struck a nice balance between internal and external affairs.

In internal economic matters, the State has for decades been assuming more and more control. With the growth of industrialism this century, capital has tended to accumulate in fewer hands, but taxation and the development of State enterprise and social services have more than counteracted this movement, and, on the whole, left the poorer classes better off.

A study lately made by MM. Charles Rist and Gaëtan Piron gives a very clear picture of this development. They show how the capital industries have expanded, while the number of small businesses has contracted; but they also show how the middle classes—in France still an important capital-owning group notwithstanding the predominance of the "deux cents familles"—have become generally poorer in favor of the working classes.

Since this study was made, there may have been some adjustments, for the Decree Laws, cancelling the 40-hour week and other legislation favoring the workers, have undoubtedly counteracted some of the previous benefits.

With the devalued exchange—the "Daladier franc" has been round 179 francs to the pound since the spring of last year—the cost of living shows no sign of cheapening.

Empire Solidarity

There is, however, a clear movement towards national and imperial solidarity in the French economy.

The Popular Front, which aimed to improve the lot of the working classes, has broken down in the face of the threats of foreign policy (while, in fact, the foreign policy advocated by the extreme Left under the Popular Front government has been taken over by the Daladier regime).

The Stock Exchange, implacably opposed to the Popular Front in any form, is showing signs of revival; while French capital, which staged a somewhat exaggerated exodus under the previous government, has now returned to normal industrial enterprise.

The Left-Wing political factor which has played so strong a part in French affairs since the war is not any longer solidly opposed to the Daladier decree laws, for the reason that it sees the wisdom of necessity in the foreign policy of M. Daladier—though not, perhaps, in the more intricate foreign policy of M. Bonnet.

The middle Left and extreme Left have already split, so that, with the decline in trade union membership already weakening trade union influence, M. Daladier's imperial government has little opposition to fear from within.

The development of French overseas policy is clearly in the direction of the colonies.

Since the Premier's visit to North Africa, where the popular acclamations seemed to be clear enough reply to Italian demands for colonies, the French people has felt a closer sympathy with the colonial peoples; and a clearly-defined new policy has within the past few months evolved from the French Colonial Office with



GORDON R. BONGARD, newly-elected vice-president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, is a member of the firm of Bongard & Company. He has been on the exchange committee since 1929.

a view to incorporating the French possessions more closely within the domain of the mother country. France's 100 million persons, so consolidated, are certainly one of the major forces in world policy.

Liberal and progressive economists may regret that, while Britain has made some efforts to develop her trade with the U.S.A. and other foreign countries, the growth of French overseas trade has been almost exclusively confined to the trade between France and her Empire.

If, however, the French Empire is to be regarded as one unit, an ally of Britain in the defence of the Mediterranean and the Near-East, then the main consideration is the preservation of her North African raw-material supplies rather than the development of France as an international trading nation on a peace-time basis.

There is no use in denying that French foreign policy, to some extent since the advent of Hitler but much more clearly since the Munich Agreement, has been dominated by Germany.

The Munich Agreement (with the natural sequence of full German domination of Czechoslovakia last March) annihilated France's potential allies in S.E. Europe and threw France back upon her own resources, with only Britain solidly in the background. That meant changes not only in external commitments but also in internal affairs.

Totalitarianism

The movement towards a totalitarian state, though we may sincerely hope without the repressions characteristic of Germany and Italy, has been perceptible since M. Daladier took control last year.

The insistence on the importance of colonies may be in some respects reminiscent of Dr. Goebbels' famous speeches, though it may have a different humanitarian quality. The insistence on armaments as the first necessity of French policy and the primary consideration for French industry may differ from Herr Hitler's declarations in that those armaments are for defence and not aggression. Nonetheless the similarity exists.

It is Europe's misfortune that the Fascist technique must be adopted, in pure self-defence, by those countries which have no desire to follow Fascist ideology.



T. A. RICHARDSON, of F. O'Hearn & Co., elected by acclamation as secretary of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week I started out to visit the various wells drilling in southern Alberta, especially the Terminal well in the Del Bonita field, which is now reported to be producing around 50 barrels of oil per day.

However, due to the continuous rains last week, the roads to the Del Bonita, Taber and other fields were impassable and I was unable to get to the various well sites. In fact, to get back to Calgary, I had to return via Montana and the Glacier and Waterton Lakes National Parks, where there is a hard-surfaced road which joins the one running into Calgary. As a result I visited both the Kevin-Sunburst and Cutbank fields, both of which are located just a few miles south of the Canadian border.

In the Cutbank field one producing well is within eight miles of the border and another well is drilling approximately five to six miles from it; so it is quite possible this field may extend into Canada. In fact the Del Bonita wells may be on the same structure.

Previous to Turner Valley coming into production, these Montana fields supplied crude oil to Western Canada, and as a result of having suddenly lost this market, they have experienced a difficult time, the last few years, in selling their crude. This was especially true of the small independent operators who had no refinery or marketing connections. At times they just couldn't sell their oil, and even now some of these independents are only able to sell a small percentage of their possible output.

For instance, one operator in the Kevin-Sunburst field told me he had five producing wells on his lease, each well was capable of making from 40 to 50 barrels of oil per day, yet he was only permitted by the pipeline company to deliver 25 barrels of oil per day. He would just pump one well each day until he recovered his 25 barrels. However, the Montana fields are fast adjusting themselves and the operators expect to be able to market their entire production before the end of the present summer.

Unlike Alberta, there is no proration in Montana, and the Montana refineries can buy entirely from their own producing companies if they wish, whereas in Turner Valley the Conservation Board allots a percentage of the available markets to each well, depending of course on four factors on which the allowable of each well is based, but there is no discrimination, say, between a well owned by the Imperial Oil, who buy the crude, and a well owned by John Jones; the latter gets his fair share of the available market for Turner Valley crude.

The wells in the Cutbank field are much smaller than in Turner Valley. The average flow of the 430 odd producing wells is 27 barrels per day. The posted field price for the oil is \$1.10 per barrel; however, several people told me, including small operators, that the price ranged from 86 cents to \$1.10 a barrel. Anything sold under the \$1.10 price is known as distress oil, and by the recent application of the dumping duty clause, it is prohibited from entering Canada.

Several operators estimated the May production for the Cutbank field at approximately 13,000 barrels per day; of this amount 9,300 barrels per day was sold or marketed, the balance going into storage. During May, production in Turner Valley varied from 22,500 to 25,000 barrels per day and is presently at the rate of 27,000 barrels per day, giving the 76 producing wells in Turner Valley an average quota of 355 barrels per day. The cost of drilling and equipping a well in Montana is approximately \$25,000 and the average production of all producing wells is 27 barrels per day; as compared to \$165,000 for drilling and production equipment for Turner Valley wells.

These figures indicate that, at the present time, Turner Valley is a more profitable field to operate in than Cutbank. The more wells that are drilled in Turner Valley may of course mean that the allowables of all wells will be reduced, which in turn will mean higher operating costs per well.

I was also at Franco Oil's well at Cardston. This well is presently drilled to about 4800 odd feet. It is being drilled with Standard Tools, but I understand the company are changing to Rotary Tools, as they have encountered a great deal of trouble with cavings. There are three distinct structures which the Franco Company control in this area. The first is the Cardston Dome, second, Little Turner Valley and third, the Bull Horn Structure.

These structures lie about 50 miles northwest of the Cutbank field.

Franco's consulting geologist, Dr. F. Hintze of Salt Lake, is at present doing some further geological work on these structures and unofficially I understand a location for another well will be selected shortly.

Dr. Hintze has been very successful in U.S. fields and is also very familiar with most American fields. He has done several fields where surface geology gave no indication of a structure, and yet these fields are among the majors. This expert says that geologists have recently had to change their ideas about where oil may be found.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOD'S LAKE GOLD MINES produced \$297,500 in gold during the first four months of 1939. Output recently averaged a rate of very close to \$1,000,000 a year. A feature has been a very marked increase in the grade of ore treated during recent months. The mill is treating 6,000 tons of ore per month.

Wendigo Gold Mines produced 32,300 during May from 2,730 tons of ore. The shaft is now down 960 feet, and drifting has commenced at the 1000 ft. level.

Pickie Crow Gold Mines is making a net profit of approximately \$100,000 on each ounce of gold produced. The costs the company a little less than \$17 to produce an ounce of gold. The high margin of net profit is made possible by the fact that the ore is of high grade.

Smelter Gold Mines now has operations under way on its property in the Yellowknife district as well as the high grade discovery recently made at Rowan Lake. The company is also interested in the improvement of the plant at God's Lake where Smelter Gold holds a large area adjacent to the God's Lake mine.

Eldorado Gold Mines produced approximately \$200,000 in gold during the first four months of 1939. The company's reserves increased \$2,939,900 during 1938, up to a total of \$8,888,800. The mill treated 27,770 tons of ore in 1938, thereby showing a yield of \$52 from each ton of ore treated. The records which show gross yield of \$1,443,600 and a net profit of \$338,717, show a total of \$1,104,883 absorbed in costs, together with taxes, depreciation, etc. This shows a net absorption of some \$39 per ton, leaving a profit of close to \$13 per ton.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines has produced an average of approximately \$1,200,000 per month so far this year, or around \$6,000,000 during the five months ended May 31st, according to preliminary unofficial estimates prepared for SATURDAY NIGHT.



R. B. DUGGAN, of Duncanson, Wilson & Co., elected by acclamation as president of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 24, 1939

The Beach Grows Popular As Sunny Days Arrive



TAKING IT EASY IS FUN

THERE MAY BE MORE STRENUOUS ways of spending a day at the beach than are shown on this page, but we know of none more pleasant.

ABOVE, LEFT, Pause for refreshment in a stiff breeze.

RIGHT, Luxurious relaxation as two of the girls "take down their back hair."

CENTER, "Coming for a swim?"

ABOVE, She's a fraud. Nobody could be as comfortable as she appears to be in a spot like that.

BELOW, LEFT, Doing a bit of testing.

RIGHT, Getting a nice tan if she can stick it.



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1 "The Pro's so pleased, he's promoted me from the 9-hole golf course to the championship 18. The colony crowd is crazy about sports... what with tennis, riding, sailing, too!"



2 "St. Andrews' old Georgian homes make you think you're really in England. And, actually, it's like going shopping abroad here for English china, old silver or Scotch tweeds!"



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Both the Strausses Are Popular

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

TWO members of the widely distributed Strauss family, Richard of Munich and Johann II of Vienna, provided the program at the sixth of the Promenade Symphony Orchestra's present series of concerts in Varsity Arena. The first part was chosen in honor of Richard's 75 birthday, which occurred on June 11, but the wildest plaudits of an immense audience were reserved for Johann, who would be 115 years old if he were alive today.

Reginald Stewart was at his very best as a conductor, and the orchestra almost surpassed itself in brilliance of expression. Mr. Stewart provided a pleasant surprise for the audience by introducing a boyhood friend and fellow student of Richard Strauss's who has been a resident of Toronto for more than a decade. His name is Louis Weizman, adept musical copyist and librarian of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. He was formerly for ten years a resident of Ottawa.

Richard Strauss was commemorated by the first performances in Canada of two of his lesser works. One was a "Burlesque" for piano and orchestra, composed in 1884, when he was a youthful and belligerent classicist; though on the eve of his "Journey to Damascus," which was to result in his becoming known as an orchestral revolutionist. Just why the composition should have been called a "Burlesque" is not clear today; except that it is brilliant and vivacious, and devoid of those ponderous qualities which in the 'eighties were supposed to betoken serious purpose. The Strauss command of material, and fertility in harmonic resource, were apparent even in his 19th year. The piano part was played with clean-cut, lustrous vitality by Adele Marcus of New York, a pupil of Lhevinne.

A more beautiful and distinguished offering was the composer's Dance Suite from "Pieces of Couperin" for small orchestra, composed nearly forty years later. It may be regarded as a reversion to youthful ideals; for in his transcription of tunes originally composed for harpsichord, the protagonist of stupendous orchestral effects adapts himself exquisitely to the salon style. The various episodes are ancient dance forms, treated with a Watteau-like warmth and delicacy of orchestral coloring. The most inspiring was a captivating Gavotte; and in another the celesta, beautifully played by Gwendolyn Williams, was used with piquant effect.

To illustrate the place of Strauss as a lieder composer, three lyrics were sung by the noble contralto Eileen Law who was at her best in "Zueignung."

The second part was given over to music by the regius, justly known, as vivid a superb interpretation of the overture "Der Fliegende Holländer," remarkable in richness, refinement, accent and rhythmic intuition. He was equally fine in his broad yet intimate handling of the strains of "Blue Danube"; and the audience shouted its joy at the brilliant performance of the vivid and less familiar "Perpetual Motion." Altogether a joyous occasion.

British Works in N.Y.

Three contemporary British composers were commissioned some time ago to provide world premières of new works at the New York World's Fair during the Royal visit; and Sir Adrian Boult, chief conductor of B.B.C., was brought over from London to conduct them with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Owing to the decision to abandon presentations of the higher order of music at the Fair, the two programs on which they were to be heard were transferred to Carnegie Hall. Chief of these works was Arnold Bax's Seventh Symphony which was played on June 9. The other two, a new Piano Concerto by Arthur Bliss and Five Variants on "Dives and Lazarus" (old English ballad) by Vaughan Williams, were heard on June 10th. Olin Downes of the New York Times, who as chairman of the World's Fair musical committee had in co-operation with the British Council been responsible for these commissions, expresses disappointment with the Bax Symphony. Though he admires the imaginative Celtic quality of much of Bax's music, he admits that as a structure the work is weak and more or less reminiscent. The other two premières met with a more favorable reception. Vaughan Williams is of course a past master in the development of British ballad themes; and during the past decade the music of Arthur Bliss has been coming more and more into public attention. In 1935 he collaborated

with H. G. Wells in providing a score for the motion picture, "Things to Come," which gave scope to his originality. His new piano Concerto is broad in conception with virtuosic opportunities in the solo part. Piano and orchestral parts are for the most part independent of each other—almost in combat at times. The piano part was virtuosically performed by Solomon, a brilliant English pianist, who makes no public use of his given name. Sir Adrian Boult figured in another event designed to synchronize with the royal visit to the United States. He conducted the N.B.C. Symphony orchestra in a great program conceived by Gertrude Lawrence as a tribute to Their Majesties. To it more than a score of celebrator stage and screen stars of British birth at present in America contributed—the most impressive ensemble ever heard on one radio program.

The farewell luncheon to Their Majesties at Halifax on June 15 was marked by a distinctive musical feature when the Orpheus Male Choir under George Scott Hunter sang sea songs and folk ballads, suggestive of Nova Scotia backgrounds. The chorus is of good tonal quality, well balanced and blended, and sang with admirable expression. Among the songs rendered one of the most notable was F. H. Cowen's setting of Sir Walter Scott's "Border Ballad."

In Concert Field

A development quite unprecedented in Canadian concert management has occurred in connection with the "Artists Series" to be heard next season at Eaton Auditorium, Toronto. When announced a few weeks ago it was so heavily over-subscribed that it has been decided to double it. In addition to a Thursday night series, a Saturday night series will be given in the same weeks by the same artists. These are Helen Jepson, soprano; Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior, tenor (joint recital); Robert Janssen, baritone; Poldi Mildner, pianist; and Marian Anderson, contralto.

Philip Fein, stage director of Chicago Civic Opera, has been back in



PATRICIA JOY FARQUARSON, fourteen-year Calgary harpist whose playing at the Alberta Musical Festival recently won high encomiums from Adjudicator Arthur Benjamin of London, Eng.

Canada lately preparing for a production of Romberg's romantic opera, "The New Moon," at London, Ont., next autumn. Two productions by the Toronto Opera Guild are also contemplated, one of which will probably be Smetana's "Bartered Bride." Mr. Fein was co-director of the Guild's splendid production of "Lohengrin" last spring.

Not the Same Ferguson

Turning over a catalogue of new musical works the other day the writer was intrigued by the discovery of a familiar name, Howard Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson is the author of several short chamber and orchestral works which have won favorable attention in London. Enquiry belied one's original assumption that Canada's former High Commissioner to Great Britain had in mature years been attempting to fulfil inhibited ambitions by devoting himself to musical creation. The Howard Ferguson in question is a native of Belfast, born in 1908, who studied composition at the Royal College of Music, London. As a student he formed a close association with the famous pianist Harold Samuel, and lived and studied with him until the death of the latter in 1937. From Samuel he acquired fine craftsmanship and conservative ideals that reveal themselves in his music.

Montrealers are justly proud of the record of their annual Music Festivals, the fourth of which occurred recently. Since its inauguration in 1936 the following immortal works have been heard: Bach's St. Matthew Passion (twice); Bach's B Minor Mass (twice); Beethoven's Choral Symphony (twice); Beethoven's Missa Solenne; Verdi's Requiem; Mozart's Requiem; and excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal." Surely an amazing showing.

A summer school of Liturgical Music will be conducted from July 3 to 22, under the supervision of Rev. J. E. Ronan, M.C.G. Diocesan Director of Music for the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto at Teffy Hall, Queens Park. An edifice recently erected by St. Michael's College. The



VERA COVERT, soprano, who will be one of the soloists on next Thursday's Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity arena. Reginald Stewart, conductor, is arranging a special Wagner program for the occasion.

classes for teachers and choirmasters will embrace Gregorian Chant and various branches of liturgical singing. There will also be classes in rudiments, solfeggio and harmony for students of voice, violin, piano, etc. Under Father Ronan an efficient staff of instructors is being assembled. Two musical works of unique interest were recently broadcast from Montreal by Jean Belland, cellist, and Edmond Trudel, pianist. The first included seven of twelve Variations composed by Beethoven on the theme of the Papageno song from Mozart's "Magic Flute." The second was a Sonata, Opus 4, for cello and piano by the brilliant Hungarian composer and authority on folk song, Zoltan Kodaly. There has been widespread interest in Kodaly's music of late. Had matters not gone awry, 13 performances were to have been given in July at the World's Fair of his patriotic opera "Hary Janos" by leading artists of the Royal Hungarian Opera, Buda-Pest, under the conductor Laszlo Halasz.

"Alouette" and Royalty

Their Majesties were so fascinated with "Alouette," which they heard for the first time at Montreal, that they requested a performance of it by the children's chorus assembled to greet them at Sherbrooke. Canadians are so familiar with this song that they do not realize the fascination it holds for newcomers to whom it is unfamiliar. A new arrangement was recently made by Lionel Daunais, famous baritone of Trio Lyrique, Montreal, who sang it over the air with his colleagues, Jules Jakob, tenor and Anna Malenfant, contralto. On the same program another fine French Canadian folk song, "J'ai Cueilli la Belle," harmonized by Alfred Laliberte, was

Sir Ernest Macmillan was guest conductor of the second of this summer's Concerts symphoniques, Montreal, this week. He has lately been in British Columbia, officiating as adjudicator and examiner at various centres. In his honor a great assemblage of Macmillan Fine Arts Clubs was held in Stanley Park, Vancouver. In connection with his visit to Montreal his arrangement of the folk-song "A Saint-Malo" was featured on Jean Deslauriers' broadcast, "Serenade for Strings."

On the evening of June 21 a recital of original songs by the Canadian composer, Ada Twohey Kent, was broadcast over the coast-to-coast network of C.B.C. Fourteen lyrics were heard, concluding with "Dominion Hymn" of which the words were written by Kathryn Munro. The singers heard were Muriel Scherle, soprano, Ethel Cooper, contralto, and Eric Tredwell, baritone. The composer, an able pianist, provided the accompaniments.

A feature of a recent international broadcast by Alexander Chuhaldin's "Melodic Strings" was "Variations on a Theme by Frank Bridge" from the pen of Benjamin Britten, brilliant young English composer now visiting Canada. This was the first presentation of the work in this country, though it has been played by many leading orchestral conductors of Britain and Europe, and in the United States by Alfred Wallenstein and Eugene Goossens. It is decidedly modern in treatment but remarkably opulent in harmonic devices. Mr. Britten, who was present at the broadcast, has been a pupil of Bridge since his 12th year.

A leading vocalist and musician of Brantford, Ont., is Marjorie Jordan, daughter of Dr. H. K. Jordan, founder and conductor of the Schubert Choir of that city which recently won enthusiastic plaudits at the World's Fair, New York. In addition to her musical activities Miss Jordan fol-

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lows literary pursuits. Her radio play, "The Doctor's Wife," won second place in this year's C.B.C. Drama Contest, and on June 18 was broadcast over the national network from Toronto.

It is the story of a city-bred bride trying to adjust herself to the hardships of the Northland.

"Ukrainian Legends" was the title of a recent national broadcast, arranged by Florence Randal Livesey, wife of J. F. B. Livesey, former head of Canadian Press. She has translated many Ukrainian folk songs into English and several of these were sung by Olga Berezwoska with Edgar Goodaire at the piano.

Montreal is to have Promenade Opera, as well as orchestral music, this summer. Under Victor Braut, who has been very active in this field, six complete productions will be given at the Châlet, Mount Royal. The first production will be Bizet's "Carmen" on June 30, but the rest of the repertory is far removed from the ordinary routine of grand opera, including Honegger's "King David"; Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue"; Massenet's "Herodiade"; Saint-Saens' "Samson of Daila"; and Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet."

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ARTHUR GERRY, celebrated Wagnerian tenor, who will be one of the soloists on next Thursday's Wagner program of the Promenade Symphony in Varsity Arena.

FILM PARADE

Mad English

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"ALL the English are mad," Miss A. announced as she joined me after "The Sun Never Sets." "Wonderfully, magnificently mad. If they weren't we would never have had the British Empire."

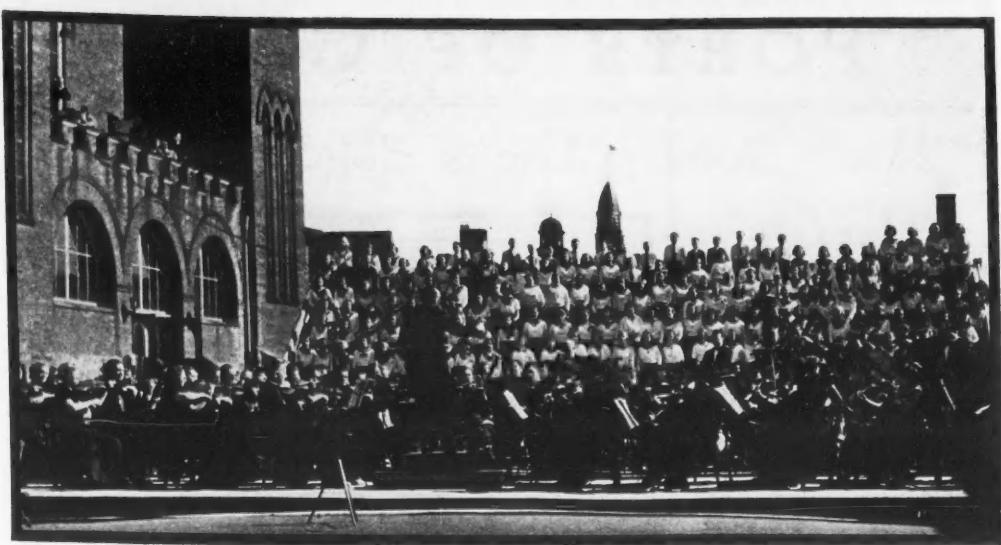
We sat down and ordered our customary Coca-Cola. And Miss A. began at once to tell me about the Randolph family, who had been in the Colonial Civil Service for generations and were all wonderful and quite mad.

There was John Randolph who passed his Civil Service examinations and was sent out to the Gold Coast," she said. "John was an absolutely split personality. They could have shipped him out to the Gold Coast in sections. And Grandfather Randolph, old Sir John. Forty years in the service, and now shut up in the family library playing with pins and flags and little boxes. And a distant Randolph cousin who used to do piano improvisations whenever one of the family threw a fit at afternoon tea."

"They sound fascinating," I said. Miss A. nodded. "Clive Randolph—he was Basil Rathbone in the picture—would go on for months without showing any signs but a slight twitching of the face. Then he'd fall on the floor in a fit. Mother Randolph was just a little peculiar. She used to keep a pot of carnations in the front porch and pin them on the male Randolphs as they went in and out. Young Mrs. Randolph was hardly mad at all—she was the one who went to the Gold Coast to have her baby."

"Oh, she did, did she?" I said. Miss A. looked at me penetratingly. "I know what you're thinking, you old integrated Personality you. You're thinking that if she'd been sensible she'd have stayed in England and kept in touch with the family doctor. . . . Well if she'd been sensible she wouldn't have been English!"

She paused to consider this point. "I guess young Mrs. Randolph had a touch of madness too," she said finally, "because she arranged to have her baby right in the middle of the Rainy Season when she couldn't get out and when the local doctor was down with malaria and her husband was out with native beaters looking for a secret radio station." She finished her Coca-Cola, set the bottle on



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the counter and shook her head. "Gad, she was magnificent!"

"Still she couldn't have been much of a help to John," I said. "It wasn't John, it was Clive," Miss A. pointed out. "John was the one who was sent to the coast to answer the letters while Clive was out driving stakes of Empire."

She ordered another Coca-Cola. "So John just served his Empire by answering letters?" I said. Miss A. shook her head emphatically. "He didn't answer them at all. If they were very important he didn't even read them—just left them hanging round till he was sure everyone else had read them, then lost them."

HER eyes sparkled with amusement at this oddity, and I said with an effort at heartiness that John certainly sounded like an absolute screwball. Miss A. nodded, looking gratified. "He was cute too," she said. "He was Douglas Fairbanks junior." "Of course it was very difficult for John when Zaroff came in and read his mail," she went on. "John happened to be in a cataleptic trance at the time, just standing by the window braiding his fingers. Then when Clive came back and found he had been betrayed from his duty to Empire, of course he had a fit. A real fit. On the floor. For of course by this time

with the British Empire. He didn't understand the mad genius of the English."

I said after a pause, "so what happened to Zaroff?"

Miss A. said she was coming to that. "So Clive and Helen went back to England where they could go quietly mad in a decent climate, while John stayed on the Gold Coast cutting up the incoming mail into paper dolls. And then Phyllis his fiancée came out and married him."

"And did she?" I began. Miss A. shook her head. "Not in the picture. But I imagine she had the Rainy Season figured out. With probably a native uprising. . . . That's the way the real Englishwoman prefers to have a baby, under native conditions, with Empire complications," she added proudly.

The rest of it sounded so confused that I can only give a garbled account. It seemed that John discovered Zaroff's hide-out, ordered a car and six bottles of Scotch. Then with his brilliant sense of *now sequitur*, poured out the Scotch and went off with the empty bottles. And after that he penetrated to the secret

broadcasting station and shouted "The plum pudding is hot!" into the microphone, which brought the British Air Force to the rescue. And Zaroff and all his associates died of concussion in their bomb-proof shelter, while John got off with a case of shell-shock.

"Which didn't really matter," Miss A. explained, "because with John's temperament it would hardly even show."

"But I don't understand," I said despairingly. "Why did they all die of concussion in a bomb-proof shelter? And why did the British Air Force come to the rescue when John said 'The plum pudding is hot?'"

"Because of the nature of the message," Miss A. said kindly. "Typically English. Typically mad."

I shook my head hopelessly. "I'll never understand the English," I said. "You have to have it in your blood." Miss A. said, looking very bright-eyed. "Did I ever tell you I had a great-great uncle with the East India Company?" She finished her Coca-Cola, wiped the straws, and then stuck them gaily in her hair. "You know I think I'm a little mad myself," she said.



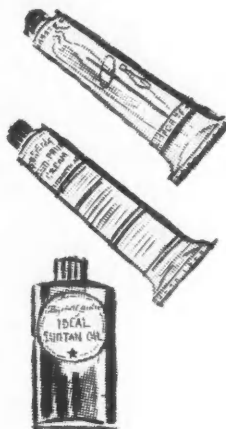
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With the earth so wide and the hills so high

And the sea so deep and the outflung sky

Like a blue flag raised on a trail that's new

For Tibet, Tahiti and Timbuctu?

Siam, Sumatra and Singapore—

Oh yes, I know that I grimly swore

That I would not think and I would not plan

And I would not care if the south wind ran

Like a warm-lipped girl down a strange, white shore

To Siam, Sumatra and Singapore.

Colon, Colombo and Ching Wang Tau—

Well, the past is past, but now is now

And the tide is in and the heart rides free

And duty has looked at the last of me

For I'm off today (though I don't know how!)

For Colon, Colombo and Ching Wang Tau!

GILEAN DOUGLAS

the Empire was simply tottering. . . .

I tell you it was epic."

I said rather crossly that I couldn't make head or tail of it and that it sounded epileptic to me. "Of course if you're not interested I won't finish," Miss A. said and added spitefully, "you can just go and see 'The Sun Never Sets' for yourself."

"No, no, go on," I said hastily. "Tell me about Zaroff. Was he mad too?"

"I should say not," Miss A. said. "he was just the big armament maker who operated the secret radio station."

She shook her head. "Poor Zaroff! He thought that by just figuring things out sensibly he could walk off



"CROSSING THE LINE." E. Holt Gurney of Toronto during the traditional equatorial ceremonies aboard the motorliner "Kungsholm" on a recent cruise to the Amazon River and Rio de Janeiro.

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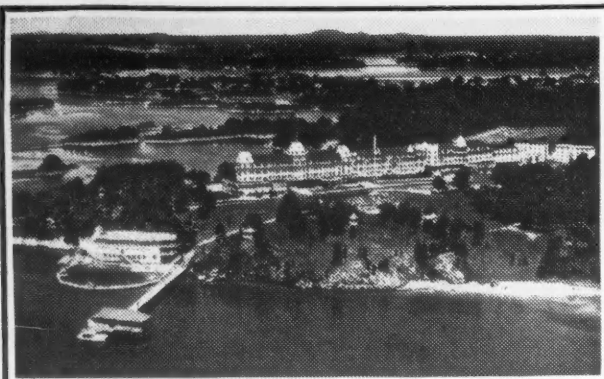
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PORTS OF CALL

There's Nothing Like a Holiday in Paris

BY EDWARD F. KNIGHT

SUCH a diversified program of events has been planned for Paris this Summer, that there will be unusual attractions for every member of the family, whether he be interested in art, science, sports or history. It is a year of celebrations, and the French capital will be in its gayest and most scintillating mood.

Of particular importance will be the commemoration of Racine's birthday, for which occasion a complete cycle of this great writer's plays will be presented at the Comédie Française. Another colorful festival will be that marking the 50th year since the construction of the Eiffel Tower, Paris' world-famous landmark. Bastille Day will be celebrated with even greater éclat than usual, since this is its 150th anniversary year. On July 14th a great parade will proceed down the Champ Elysées, and in the evening there will be fireworks and, of course, the traditional dancing in the street. On other dates during this season, there will be various historical celebrations in connection with this anniversary.

Music lovers will find the Paris Opera presenting four magnificent performances a week during the entire Summer. A brimming concert season will include the 60th anniversary celebration of Cesar Franck's "Beatitudes," which will be sung by the most distinguished soloists and choir in the country, under the leadership of Alfred Cortot. This will take place in the Church of Ste. Clothilde, in which Franck once played the organ.

City of Enchantment

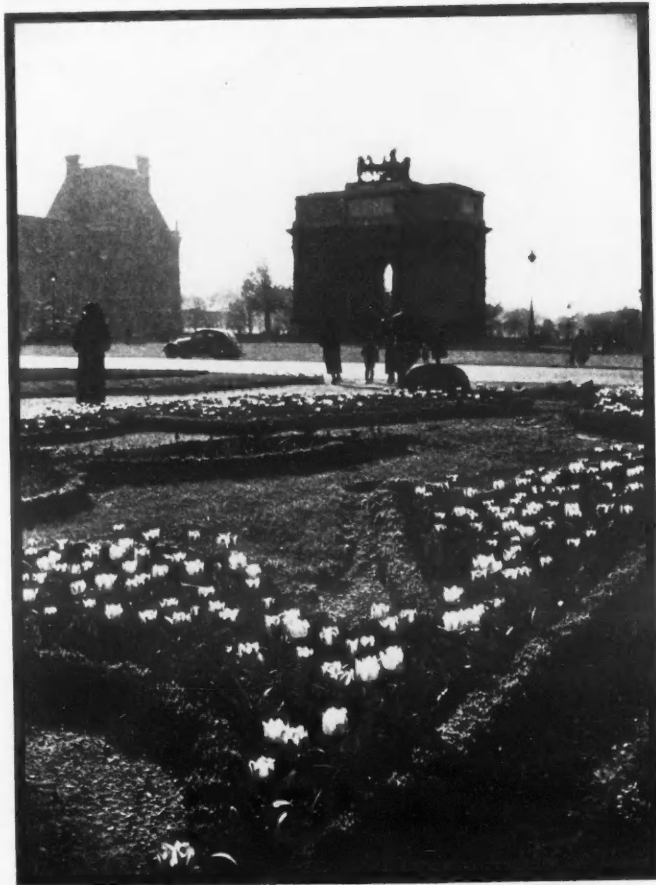
It is a joyous season when the "Grand Prix" and night races are run at Longchamps. Theatres and restaurants are at their gayest. Symphonic orchestras sound a majestic chord, and at the Opéra renowned lyric artists head international casts. Jaunty little river boats all gaily with banners, go chugging up and down the Seine. Smart automobiles crowd the boulevards and the Champs Elysées. There are air meets in Vincennes, aquatic sports on the river, and in every quarter of the city that unique enchantment that is Paris on holiday!

At this glamorous season the French capital is like a fairyland. The air is filled with staccato noises and gay little humming tunes; flower markets nestle in the shadow of old buildings; women with huge baskets piled high with roses, thread their way through the busy streets, selling their fragrant wares. Children in suits and frocks as delicately tinted as budding flower, play in the gardens of the Luxembourg, or crowd the low benches of a Champs Elysées "Guignol" where, under spreading chestnut trees, for more than a century "Guignol" and "Gilbert" and the tiny wooden gendarme and all the cast of accomplished puppets have danced their way into the hearts of small Parisians.

Little open-air carnivals cavort at the most unlikely corners, their songs as old as the troubadours, their costumes as picturesque as a leaf from the Middle Ages. Banners wave and carousels whirl, poodles jump through hoops, an aged lion drowns in a cage, two baby seals—called for box office purposes "sea lions"—bark lustily in their portable tank; there may be a living skeleton, and probably, too, a dancing bear; acrobats do their "turns" on improvised ladders; and solemnly walking a tight-rope, is a cat, for the world like Tabby back on the farm! She "goose-steps" in metronomic time with a wheezing accordion, unheeded alike of the applause of the tarrying crowd and of the proximity of "Professor Charles" trained mice, which are exhibited in a booth only a cat's jump away! It is all part of the story-book village which is Paris on holiday!

For Beauty Lovers

For many generations, Paris has attracted not only the cosmopolite, blasé European nobility, ex-kings, Indian rajahs, and millionaires from the two Americas, but more and more in recent years it attracts college professors, students, tired business men, and maids and matrons from the virile young countries across the seas. The ineffable charm of



"TULIPS OF PEACE" blaze their glory before the Arc de Triomphe in the Tuileries Gardens, one of the show places of Paris.

—Photo courtesy French Line.

Paris has been a magnet to all beauty-loving people; its infinite variety has realized every dream—and, what is perhaps more important these days—every purse.

This is particularly marked this season when an unusually favorable monetary exchange gives Canadians a distinct buying advantage. Many Canadians and Americans are going abroad this year with Paris as the principal objective. Instead of leaping from Alp to Alp, rushing madly from the banks of the Volga to the banks of the Thames, "doing" Europe in three or four hectic weeks, these canny tourists are compressing all the joys of a European holiday into a vacation in Paris. Cool breezes blow here, the air is fragrant, hotels are good, and are cheap; the people are hospitable, and Paris itself is inexhaustible.

Shrines to Memory

There is so much to be seen in Paris, so much that is free, so much that is priceless and beautiful! There are great museums and little parks, magnificent gardens of palaces of kings; historic monuments and churches. There are tree-bordered boulevards and narrow cobbled streets that long ago felt the rhythmic beat of Crusaders' march, beginning their long pilgrimage to the Holy Land. There are little shrines to memory, such as Victor Hugo's Museum in the Place des Vosges, and the tiny rooms where Condorcet, proscribed and in hiding, wrote his masterpiece. There is Dante's lodging, and the winding twisted street where the Three Musketeers, newly arrived in Paris, first unsheathed their swords.

There are beautiful walks and drives—through the Bois de Boulogne, out Fontainebleau way, or to Versailles. It was Hugo who said "If you would make the loveliest promenade in the world, follow the quays." Along the quays, under the great cottonwood trees that cast leafy patterns on the water of the Seine, are bookstalls piled with rare volumes, or with well-thumbed new editions. The stalls line the river's parapets. The currents of life flow strong and deep here. The strolling tourist passes the Museum of the Legion of Honor, and a few yards beyond a marble



IN HISTORIC PARIS. The famous church of the Madeleine and the Rue Royale.

—Photo courtesy French Line.

tablet marks the house where Voltaire died. It is near-neighbor to that old dwelling where the dramatist Molière rehearsed the young Comédie Française. Baudelaire dwelt near-by and watched the changing moods of Europe's loveliest river. Anatole France played here as a boy, and as an ageing man stood near the Pont Neuf, hour on end, dreaming perhaps of the strange events that the old bridge has seen. The tourist passes the house where Napoleon had his first Paris lodging, and from his garret window looked across the river, almost into the garden of the palace where one day he was to reign.

Dream of Women

There are shopping districts in Paris that are the dream of women everywhere. And there are little sidewalk cafés where the tourist may sip his drink, and, from the vantage of his comfortable chair, watch the kaleidoscopic panorama of the city's streets.

There is always life in Paris—and contrast. It is a city of light and shadows, pictorial to the nth degree; not only in the amazingly beautiful arrangement of its streets and public squares, in the glory of its ancient churches and monuments of Art, but also in its wealth of flowers. No capital in the world has so many flowers. Fountains play only in parks and squares, but flowers lean out of every other apartment window, they border the streets, they decorate shops and cafés, they run riot in a blaze of color in the city's many gardens.

And to the vacationist in Paris, not the least of the delights of a summer here are the restaurants. Each place has its delicious specialty, not only the famous restaurants of which there are many, but also little inns, and out-of-the-way places where the tourist may pause to rest and slake his thirst—and order a dish that he will write home about.

TRAVELERS

Mr. W. F. Chipman, K.C., and Mrs. Chipman have returned to Montreal from England where they spent six weeks. Their daughter, Miss Penelope Chipman, who is at school in England, is arriving home in August.

Senator and Mrs. C. C. Ballantyne, of Montreal, are occupying their residence at Dorval for the summer.

Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault who have arrived by plane in Montreal from the Pacific Coast, will return to England sometime in July.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Denison of Ottawa have left by plane for Vancouver, Victoria and San Francisco, and will spend some time in Jasper National Park on their return trip.

Mrs. J. E. Michaud and Miss Michaud are leaving Ottawa at the end of June for Baker's Bay, N.B., where they will spend the summer. They will be joined by Miss Gabrielle Michaud who is attending the Ursuline Convent in Quebec.

The Japanese Minister to Canada and the Baroness Tomii have left Ottawa to spend the summer in Japan.

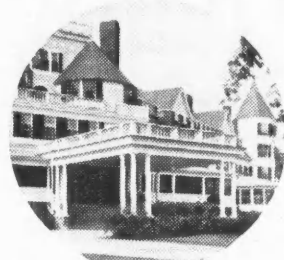
General and Mrs. E. C. Ashton, of Ottawa, are occupying their summer house on the March Road.

Archbishop Owen has left Toronto for Akavik, making the trip by water, as did Lord Tweedsmuir two years ago. His Grace is due at Akavik June 25 and will return early in July by train.

Mr. and Mrs. George Barraud, who have been the guests of Mrs. Barraud's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dawes, for six months, have left Montreal to sail by the Queen Mary on their return to London.

Mrs. William Hendrie of Hamilton, Ont., is sailing for England this month to visit her daughter, Mrs. Gordon Cumming and Mr. Cumming.

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MISS JEAN AND MISS ROSABEL LAY of Barrie, Ont., daughters of Mr. H. M. Lay, sister of Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, who accompanied their mother to Ottawa where she acted as her brother's hostess during the visit of Their Majesties the King and Queen.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

THOSE PRESENT

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir, with their staff, are now occupying the Vice Regal quarters at the Citadel, Quebec.

Garden Party

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Eaton entertained a large number of their friends at a garden party held at their house at Weston, Ont., on Thursday, June 15. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. John David Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Major Cecil Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shaver, Mrs. Alice Eaton, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Major and Mrs. Schuyler Shively, the Misses Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. John Phippen, Mr. and Mrs. Dyce C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mrs. H. R. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Bristol, Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. White, Mrs. F. Farewell, Colonel and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. J. Osler of Bronte, Mrs. Allan Young of Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabe, Mrs. Luther Holton of Hamilton, Mr. Murray Fleming, Mr. Malcolm Richardson.

Mrs. C. E. Burden, Miss Nella Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. Moffat Dunlop, Colonel W. A. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Max Haas, Mrs. William Beardmore, Mrs. de Bruno Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Watherspoon, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Samuel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Vaughan, Mrs. H. Coulson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Durland, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Snowden, Mrs. Boulthorn, Mr. and Mrs. John McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fennell, Mr. and Mrs. George Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Strathearn Hay, Miss Katharine Christie, Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. Bryson Tudball, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, Major Thomas Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington and many others.

Among those from out of town were: The Right Reverend and Mrs. C. R. Beverley, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Strath, Major-General V. A. S. Williams, Mr. J. H. Lithgow, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mackinnon, Mrs. Lawrence Baldwin, Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie, Provost Cosgrave, Mrs. R. G. Wallace of Kingston, the Misses Wallace, Miss M.

Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cayley, Mrs. Peleg Howland, Mrs. Tom Seagram, Col. Mackenzie Waters, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Cawley of Haliburton, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Oakley, Mrs. Ernest Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Stewart, Mrs. Jocelyn Davidson, Mrs. Luther Holton, of Hamilton, Mrs. A. H. K. Russel, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Crum, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Heaton, Mrs. H. L. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. B. Gourlay, Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Mrs. L. M. Speirs, of Mexico, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Parker, Mrs. A. E. Duncanson, Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Mrs. Latham Burns, Mrs. H. G. Patterson of Mexico.

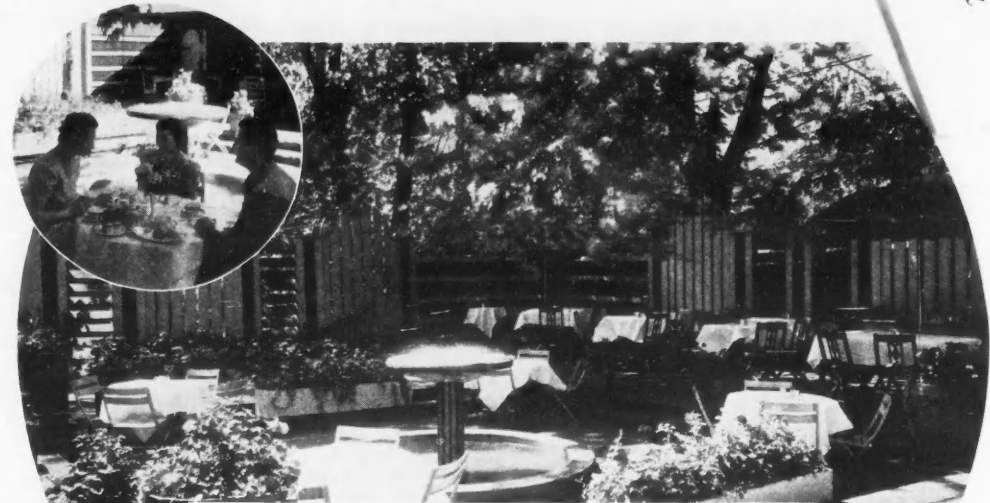
Mrs. F. W. B. Anderson of Ottawa, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. Blair Russel, Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Mrs. P. Turcot of Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Huycke, Mrs. G. S. Olds of New York, Dr. and Mrs. Kirkwood, Mrs. H. C. Rae, Mrs. Norman Taylor, Mrs. F. Folkes Jemmett of Haliburton, The Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. Newbold Jones, Mrs. C. A. Gossage, Mrs. A. A. Walcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. N.



BRIGADIER H. D. G. CRRER, Commandant, and Mrs. Crerar, greet their daughter, Miss Peggy Crerar, at the June Ball of the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Hancock, Mrs. W. D. Elliot, Mrs. H. C. Higginbotham, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair Balfour of Hamilton, Mrs. J. P. Hyndman of Oakville, Mr. W. B. Dalton, Wing Commander D. C. Hume of Trenton, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Morrow, Mrs. F. D. Kerr of Peterboro, Mrs. Percy Arnold, Mrs. Luxton of Victoria, Mrs. F. H. M. Irwin.

Mrs. H. F. Ketchum, Mrs. T. R. Caldwell of Oshawa, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dignam, Mrs. F. J. Hanna of Ottawa, Mrs. R. Webster, Mrs. Robert Hume, Miss Barbara Hume, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Boggs, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Briden, Mrs. F. M. Gibson, Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. P. Jarvis, Mrs. F. H. Mason, Miss Ray Cayley, Mr. T. U. Fairlie, Dr. and Mrs. M. Pochon, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Mr. J. D. Ketchum, Mr. Hubert Eisdell, Mr. C. Lithgow, Mrs. D. M. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Jones, Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Greer, The Rev. P. J. Dykes, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Dugan, Mrs. Fred Tate, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sims, Mrs. Aubrey Burrows, Mrs. P. S. Roberts.



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The Haverhill College prize-giving for the middle and junior school took place at Toronto on Tuesday, June 13. Prayers were read by Bishop W. C. White, and prizes were presented by Mrs. A. G. A. Stephen, Mrs. Brooks Gossage and Mrs. Bruce MacKinnon. On the platform were Mrs. Leonard Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks Gossage, Rev. D. B. Rogers and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacKinnon, Miss Agnes Cartmell, Mrs. W. K. George, Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Mrs. R. J. Mulqueen, Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Mrs. T. B. Holmes, Mrs. H. K. Hunt, Lady Kemp.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. A. Ashton, Mrs. J. Allan, Mrs. Robert Anglin, Mrs. Howard Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Buchan, Mrs. E. W. Bickle, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Biggar, Mrs. A. Ballard, Mrs. W. Bothwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ball, Mrs. W. C. Cosbie, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cummine, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooper, Mrs. R. C. Clarkson, Mrs. H. E. Crate, Mrs. J. H. Chipman, Mrs. F. Cochran, Mrs. E. F. Coke, Mrs. J. K. Crawford, Mrs. J. A. Carter, Mrs. C. H. Clarkson, Dr. and Mrs. V. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Dymont.

Mrs. N. F. Dahl, Mrs. M. deBrisay, Mr. and Mrs. J. de Marbois, Mrs. W. H. Dixon, Mrs. A. L. Eastmure, Mrs. J. N. Easson, Mrs. M. T. Ellis.

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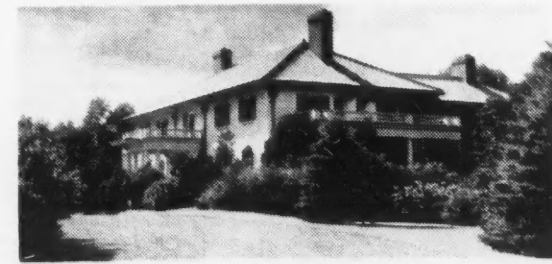
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A VIEW OF THE SETTING in the corridors of the Administration Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, the night of the June Ball. Receiving the guests are Brigadier H. D. G. Crerar, Commandant; Mrs. Crerar and Battalion Sergeant-Major M. D. MacBrien of Timmins, who are at the left of the photograph where they are seen greeting Miss H. Burkholder and Second-Lieut. L. M. Gillespie, both of Ottawa.

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Transpec removes all fatty acid from pores, reduces enlarged pores, smooths away fine lines, firms sagging muscles, stimulates circulation. Contains no alcohol and is beneficial to either dry or oily skins.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

The Wedding Cake Queen

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IN A LITTLE French bakery on East 57th Street, New York, are made the most famous fruit cakes in the world. Wedding cakes for daughters of presidents, princes, ambassadors, for a king and queen during the recent visits of Their Majesties to the White House and Hyde Park, Christmas cakes for many whose names are in "Burke's Peerage" and the American "Social Register," anniversary and special-occasion cakes for anyone who likes and can afford the best, have for thirty-one years been made in this shop.

The huge inaugural cake cut by President Roosevelt at his last inaugural was baked here, as were five wedding cakes in the Roosevelt family; also cakes for the inaugurations of three other presidents, and wedding cakes for three presidents' daughters, according to H. McCann. The list of customers reads like Who's Who. From the wedding cake of Vivian Gould, daughter of George Jay Gould in 1908, which weighed 300 pounds, cost \$1,000, and had 100 electric lights held on the heads of 100 cupids, to the cake for the wedding of Walter P. Chrysler's daughter, down through two generations of Rockefellers, du Ponts, Vanderbilts and other famous American families, as well as many families of European nobility, the shop of "Madame Blanche and Daughter" has produced and sold the most magnificent wedding and Christmas cakes in the world.

Mme. Blanche, owner and originator of the shop, is now 86 years of age, and is still active in the business. Her daughter, Mme. Georgette, is executive manager and two granddaughters are also in the firm. The bill for the wedding cake she made for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James was \$2,000. Yet it works out at \$1.50 per pound of fruit cake and you and I can buy it for the same price, in any quantity. Mme. Blanche set that price in 1904 and it hasn't changed since. The white fruit cake, baked on special order, is \$2.00 per pound.

The Beginning

In 1904 two ladies, Mme. Blanche Le Rallec and Mrs. H. Douglas Brown, finding themselves in the same circumstances—that of having lost husbands and their fortunes and having families to bring up—decided on a baking business venture together. Having many socially prominent friends and a family background, and both enjoying baking as a hobby, they conceived the idea of starting a fruit cake business and bringing to America an English custom—that of making special cakes for weddings, Christmases and other occasions.

Mrs. Brown had in her possession a fruit cake recipe handed down in her family for over a hundred years, the Black Douglas Cake. This cake became the shop's specialty and still is the leading item produced.

But it was in the decoration and design of wedding and special-occasion cakes that Mme. Blanche became most famous. Here her French ingenuity and love of the beautiful, the unusual, and the luxurious got full



MRS. RICHARD BICKFORD, formerly Miss Bernice Maude Andrews, daughter of the late Herbert V. Andrews and Mrs. Andrews of Toronto and London, England. Her marriage to Flying Officer Richard Bickford, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas S. Bickford of Wimbledon, took place at St. Clement Dames, London, on April 27. Flying Officer and Mrs. Bickford have taken up residence at "Sharon Cottage," Sharon, N. Ripon, Yorkshire.

—Photograph by Lennox, London.

play. The result was a new era in decorated cakes.

It all started when one of the firm's earlier patrons, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, ordered a wedding cake and demanded "something different." The cake was a round, single tier, with a large sailboat in the centre—something unheard of in those days. Other and more spectacular productions followed, and then came the order for

Vivian Gould's cake at the time of her wedding to Lord Decies. The entire order amounted to \$3,000 and this cake, described in the first of this article, started a trend in magnificent wedding cakes that is still maintained. Shortly after this Mrs. Brown died, and Mme. Blanche carried on, to produce one remarkable cake after another until her fame was established.

Some of the originations claimed for Mme. Blanche are: she was the first person to put a temple of love on a wedding cake; she was the first baker to use electric lights in cake decoration; she originated in America the idea of using real flowers on wedding cakes.

Cake Architecture

In decorating a large cake of 50 pounds or more, Madame Georgette draws up blueprints to exact scale, showing different elevations of the cake. Then, after the base has been made, the decorating is carried out exactly as indicated by the little blueprints. Cupids, doves and little roses are always popular for wedding cakes, but in the past few years the custom of using figurines of bride, bridegroom and attendants has grown up. These figurines are made entirely of sugar, in dainty detail, the clothes of the men, the gowns of the bride and her maids, and the robes of the bishop being so perfect that a close-up photograph makes them look almost alive.

Madame herself inspects the cake under a magnifying glass, so intense is her interest in perfect detail, and Mme. Georgette supervises the architecture as the cake is "built."

A novel idea conceived by the shop is that of having the lower tier of a large cake a false shell with small wedding cake boxes for guests fitted into it and having them pulled out by ribbons, instead of having the boxes heaped up in piles. The company's cake designs are all copyrighted.

Going to School For Charm

BY BERNICE COFFEY

MANY women who thought their school days were over are going to one of the most unusual schools in the world for six weeks of the most intensive and pleasant work of their lives. Graduates of the Success School, as it is called, do not emerge at the end of the term with a degree, but as proud new persons sparkling and fresh as something just out of a cellophane wrapping.

The school is sponsored by a Fifth Avenue beauty salon whose name is well known both here and abroad, and its purpose is to take in hand those who suspect they are not doing so well—and others who strive to do better—from the point of appearance, personality and the rest.

On entering the school the person to be made over is given a head-to-toe analysis. At this point she must hold tight and keep the old chin up firmly if her ego is one that demands flattery for all her faults will be held

up to as analytical a light as her good points. Truth and encouragement she will receive—but not flattery. Then her course for the following six weeks is charted, together with her objectives.

All steps in the transformation are taken under the direct supervision of a doctor. The student is put on a diet that may be changed from week to week. She learns how to exercise, how to walk, how to dance, how to care for her skin and hair, what and when to eat (and she won't suffer from that starving, sinking feeling, either)—in short she is trained in all the things that bring the loveliness of a woman to its greatest perfection.

Accomplishments Plus

Upon completion of the six weeks' course, it is promised, every member of the class who has applied herself can expect to fulfill the accomplishments charted for her upon her entrance. The necessary number of pounds will have been lost or gained; she will have acquired a new poise and grace in carriage; her skin and hair will have received expert care; she will have developed a dependable fashion appreciation; and an understanding of the personality problems in business and social life will have been gained. And in order that the transformation may be permanent, she will have been taught how to keep all the advantages she has gained during her weeks of training and instruction.

It seems impossible to believe that in this time a figure could be tailored down or up to its ideal measurements and weight, especially in the case of those greatly over or underweight. But, as an example, the school points to one of its most difficult cases, a former fatty who puts the story of the ugly duckling in the shade for all time. We offer the table of her former and present measurements for your and our amazement:

| | Original | Today |
|-----------|----------|-------|
| Chest | 34 | 32 |
| Bust | 36½ | 34 |
| Waist | 28½ | 22 |
| Abdomen | 32 | 26 |
| Upper Hip | 35½ | 30 |
| Lower Hip | 40 | 34 |
| Thigh | 24 | 19½ |
| Arm | 11½ | 9½ |
| Knee | 14 | 13 |
| Calf | 14½ | 12½ |
| Ankle | 8½ | 7½ |

International Beauties

Apparently the news of the work of this unique school has spread beyond New York for among its graduates not only are women from many cities throughout the United States but from Canada too. Even Venezuela is represented. But before you jump on the next train to New York, wait a minute while we finish our tale. The number of students in the Success School is necessarily limited, and before enrollment you must be prepared to fill out a form that delves into everything from your age, weight, measurements, to the state of your subconscious. You must arrive at the school with a fee of two hundred dollars clutched in your moist little paw and, of course, the wherewithal to house and maintain yourself while in New York. You must be prepared to spend six weeks at the school during which time you will spend about three hours a day in the regime charted for you.

All of which may seem to be pretty stiff conditions to some. To others fortunate enough to possess time, a little extra cash, and a determination to become the persons they would like to be it will seem close to magic.

MASTIN'S eye-lifts

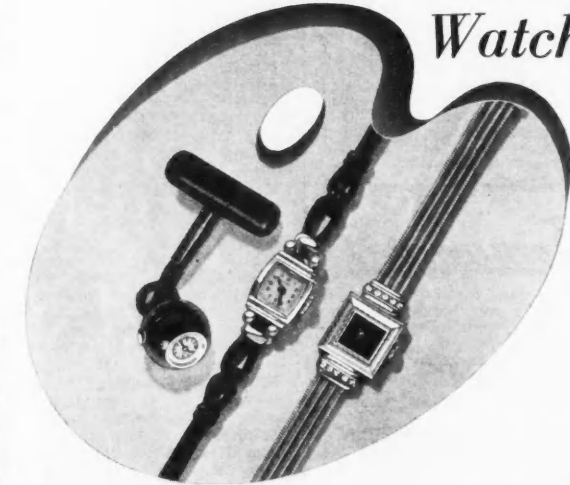


Freshen and beautify your eyes . . . in minutes!

HERE'S the new French idea for tired-looking eyes! A cool eye masque, saturated with a special solution. Press over eyes and eye area for five minutes! Gently it stimulates the skin around the eyes, alleviates lines of fatigue, modifies those wrinkles! Quickly it restores freshness and lustre to the eyes, gives your expression a new radiance!

Eye-lifts give you glamour . . . in minutes! Try them . . . \$1 and \$2 . . . at your favourite cosmetic counter. For your satisfaction insist on Mastin's, the original eye-lifts. McGillivray Brothers, Ltd., Toronto

The Contemporary Mood in Watches



Modern

Watch designers are alive to the new movement in design and Birks-Ellis-Ryrie offers a notable collection of fashionably-styled cases. The movements are of traditional accuracy. Three examples are shown—

"Pin-on-watch" with leather brooch. In red, blue or black. \$30.00.

Sports watch styled by "Weber" of Geneva. 14 kt. gold case, woven leather strap. Challenger movement. \$75.00.

Created in Paris, this 18 kt. pink gold case, 10 diamonds, snake bracelet, superlative Omega movement—\$600.00.

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CONCERNING FOOD

Our Amiable Baker Has Red Hair

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"Sit down, I'm delighted to see you," said my friend the recovering invalid, deep in a long, low English club chair borrowed from her library downstairs. "The words do my feelings scant justice for I'd be glad to see a personable plumber."

The nurse unobtrusively withdrew. After all, she had been engaged to nurse, not to entertain. She liked them sick, the sicker the better.

I had the choice of two charming 18th Century side chairs, perfectly in tune with the bedroom's decorative scheme and about as comfortable as the high seat over the wheel in a bus. I sat down on the window sill.

The June morning sunshine poured in the bow window through the tall elms.

"Ah, these happy, carefree days of convalescence," began the late invalid bitterly, "when they give you what tastes like embalming fluid three times a day to boost your appetite and a diet that would discourage an unwearied child to reward its shy return. Hi! stop that baker's cart!"

We were both hanging out the window by this time and as bidden I attracted the strange baker's attention with a mighty shout. The invalid asked him prettily to begin calling here on Monday. He said he certainly would. He was a gay young man with red hair.

"I'm to have bread on my diet next week," said my friend, relapsing into her chair. "You have no idea how many bakers pass this house every day, such amiable men, I've told them all to call."

Piously I hoped there would be no misunderstanding, and asked how many loaves of bread her household usually consumed in twenty-four hours.

"Oh, one or two I believe, but I shall be eating a lot," she said, "perhaps a loaf at each meal. I haven't had any bread for three months!"

Well, the scrap would be at her back door, not mine, and a fellow who hadn't tasted bread for three months had endured enough discouragement, to my mind. So I simply said Monday was evidently going to be a red-letter day for the Amalgamated Bakers of America and offered her a recipe for bread rolls to be made in her own kitchen when the fighting bakers had finally all wounded each other to the death in the struggle for her trade. You might care to use the recipe yourself. It has been worked out twice in my own kitchen in the last week. It is going to take one horror out of housekeeping in the country this summer—the horror of being left without bread.

Milk Rolls

- 2 cups milk scalded
- Add to this 2 heaping tablespoons of granulated sugar and
- 3 well rounded tablespoons of butter.

When the milk is lukewarm add 1 cake of Fleischmann's yeast and stir it with a spoon until it is completely dissolved, then stir in 2½ cups (more or less) of bread flour. Beat well and leave in a warm place for about half an hour to rise.

Now soak 1 cup of seedless raisins in warm water to cover them, for about five minutes. Strain and dredge them with flour.

The half hour's rising having turned your prospective dough into something about as thick as pancake batter, now add the floured raisins and gradually 2½ cups more (about) of flour. The greater part of this flour can be mixed in with a wooden spoon; it will then get pretty thick, and the rest will have to be kneaded in. Butter your hands to do this. Fold it in and put it in a dish

to rise, light. Fold it over-and-in twice during the next couple of hours. This is called "kneading it down," and only takes about a minute. When light the next time, butter your hands for the last time and either (1) break off pieces the size of a walnut and place three in each compartment of a muffin tin, or (2) break off small sausage bits of dough and shape them into long ovals and put them side by side in a long meat tin in two rows, or (3) break off pieces and knead them into flat ovals, butter the top and fold 1/3 over into a Parker House roll shape.

Let all these rise light again and bake in a fairly quick oven. Finally, bring 1 tablespoon of milk to the boil with two teaspoons of white sugar and brush this over the tops of the rolls on removing from the oven. Gives a very professional polish.

The whole affair can be done between breakfast and luncheon, and each step of the process takes only a few moments. I'm sorry it sounds in print rather like building the pyramids. It will never alarm you after your first attempt. Each step explains itself as you go along. I have been very explanatory for those of you who are unaccustomed to using yeast.

When you are out of touch with the shops where you can get Fleischmann's yeast, which of course must be fresh, use the dry Royal yeast. One tablet of Royal has just the same effect as one square of Fleischmann's. Now perhaps you'd like a few well tried sweet things for tea. Here's one of my own favorites.

Date Squares

- 1 cup rolled oats
- 1 cup pastry flour
- ¾ cup shortening (½ butter and ¼ domestic shortening or all butter)
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¾ cup brown sugar.

Rub these all together thoroughly. Now cut 1 lb. stoneless dates, cover them with water, add ½ cup brown sugar and 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and

boil it all until it's a jam—about five minutes should do it. Sprinkle half the amount of meal-shortening mixture in a square cake tin and press it down lightly and flat with your fingers. Spread the date jam on top with a spatula (I assure you a knife does just about as well) and then sprinkle the rest of the mealy mixture on top and smooth it down very lightly. Cook in a moderate oven for 30 minutes, and cut in short fingers when it is cool.

This has all the attraction of oat cake cookies, with something extra. Now, since I seem bent on the wholesome simplicities, take these—they are party food in spite of being

Cornflake Macaroons

- To 2 egg whites, beaten dry and stiff, fold in, carefully,
- 1 cup of fine granulated sugar
- Add 2 cups of slightly crushed cornflakes
- 1 cup shredded cocoanut
- ½ cup chopped walnuts
- ½ teaspoon vanilla.

Drop on a well greased baking sheet by spoonfuls and bake in a slow oven.

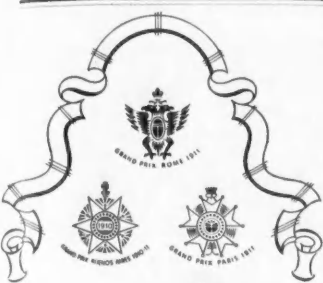
Do not try mixing everything in at one time or you ruin the raising effect of the beaten egg white, and cook in a slow oven, like meringues, or they will be tough. Do not let the cautionings intimidate you, the things are really a cinch.

Cookies

- 1 cup butter
- 2 cups brown sugar
- 1 cup seedless raisins (chopped)
- 1 tablespoon corn syrup
- 4 tablespoons sour milk
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 2 cups flour, or enough to roll
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon.

Roll out—not too thin—and cut with an old-fashioned notched cookie cutter. Bake in a moderate oven.

As a something for the troops to gnaw after a swim these are the cats. They have whatever it is that the reddest-haired baker's cookies lack. What is that anyway?



It is our opinion, and the opinion of many connoisseurs, that Beau Royal Hand Made Egyptian cigarettes are of really exceptional quality. But there is more to opinion to guide you, there is the judgement of three independent courts of authority in Rome, Paris and Buenos Aires. These Grand Prix awards, reproduced above, pay striking tribute to the skill of Alexander Boguslavsky, a master blender who practised over half a century ago in the heart of London's West End. Today Beau Royal are still blended to his exclusive formula with the same care and patience as of old, preserving for posterity that age-old pride of craftsmanship which is still cherished by those who appreciate the finer things of life.

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Hand Made Egyptian
CIGARETTES

CERISE NO. 2 RUSSIAN CIGARETTES

MADE IN LONDON

It's not surprising that you're constipated!

If you suffer from constipation to the point that you feel weary, depressed and worn out—it is time to question yourself!

What have you eaten lately? Meat, bread, eggs, potatoes? It is not surprising then that you're constipated. Your diet lacks "bulk." And "bulk" doesn't mean quantity, but a kind of food that is not completely assimilated and leaves a soft "mass" in the bowels that helps the bowel movement.

If this is your case, the solution is tasty Kellogg's All-Bran, every morning for breakfast. It contains the necessary "bulk" and Vitamin B₁, the natural intestinal tonic.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink lots of water and get back your zest for life! All-Bran is made in London, Canada by Kellogg At all grocers.

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MISS MELBA LEE, attractive daughter of Mrs. T. Wallace Orr, formerly of New York and Montreal, is seen along the sands of Coral Beach, Bermuda. Miss Lee is spending the summer at the Orr's estate on Perot's Island, Riddell's Bay, Bermuda.



All at sea? Well, hardly. They're getting along famously! In fact, the young lady is taking the traditional way to the young man's heart! See? She's pouring soup from a vacuum bottle—and it's Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup, made the real home way with thick

cream and Heinz "aristocrat" tomatoes. And though food is the thing furthest from our hero's mind now, he'll change his attitude when he breathes the fragrance of this Heinz masterpiece! For it's delicious—delightful—downright irresistible!

The last word
in
Tea flavour



THE LONDON LETTER

What's doing in Great Britain? You can depend on P.O.D., SATURDAY NIGHT'S resident correspondent, to keep you informed and entertained all in the same breath.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Illustrated Weekly



Big business man . . . Like father, like son—and mother knows they both like Heinz Vegetarian Vegetable Soup! It's a savoury, nutritious blend of more than a dozen choice garden vegetables cooked in their own rich juices—without meat. You'll find Heinz Vegetarian Vegetable a perfect luncheon dish—a grand first-course for dinner!



Looks like a perpetual honeymoon for this happy couple! Here they are at home dining on Heinz new Vegetarian Vegetable Soup! She's sure to win his approval with this soup, for it's made the old-fashioned small-batch way from vegetables choicer than most folks can buy. That's a fine way to treat a new husband!



Customer's man - Friday is the obliging grocer clerk, who fills your market basket with your favourites from Heinz 18 Home-style Soups. She's a wise housewife, incidentally, who orders Heinz Soups the economical, forehanded way—by the case. Why don't you? You'll be money—and flavour—ahead!



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YOUR "CRUISE" ASHORE

STEP out of your large and airy bedroom to the Traymore's Lido Beach, and plunge into the surf. You're six miles at sea—and yet you're ashore on Atlantic City's famous beach. With the deft elegance of a great hotel for your comfort. With the endless diversions of a great resort for varied amusement. It's lovely here in June—and later. Rates are moderate.

THE TRAYMORE
on the Boardwalk
ATLANTIC CITY

Bennett E. Tausley, Gen. Mgr.



THE BACK PAGE

"Sirs The Voyagers..."

BY CONSTANCE GURD-RYKERT

MUCH has been said and written, especially by the French, about the admirable clarity and simplicity of the French language. The "mot juste", and so on... In this connection the French public signs, found in trains, stations, buses, etc., strike the visitor as full of interest. They are

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

quite clear, certainly, but as for being simple or concise... rather do they specialize in the pretty turn of phrase and the lyrical touch.

Consider this:

"Sirs the Voyagers are besought to lower the eyes on leaving the train in order to observe that there exists a certain distance between the step of the train and the platform, and to take a large enough step to cover this discrepancy. Without this, Sirs the Voyagers might find themselves the victims of an accident."

This chef-d'oeuvre is in a Chemin de Fer de l'Etat; but the "Société des Transports en Commun de la Région Parisienne" yields it in nothing to l'Etat when it comes to anxiety about the welfare of Sirs the Voyagers. As witness this sign in a Paris bus:

"At every terminal, the non-immobile windows of this autobus are lifted and lowered according to the reports of the prevailing temperatures along the traject, which have been received at the terminals."

"However, Sirs the Passengers are permitted during the traject to alter the dispositions of the non-immobile windows."

And, paternally ready for any eventuality: "Should an altercation arise between Sirs the Passengers, the

HOME'S BEST

(Farmers around Trenton are complaining that Canadian Air Force bombers are missing their target practice area and are spoiling the fishing in the neighborhood.)

TO countries where dictators fare
We send the best of wishes,
But still contest that Home is Best—
We only bomb the fishes.

Totalitarian states are buryin'
Their neighbors as they gobble 'em;
Our flying aces merely face
A piscatorial problem'm.

With great aplomb we keep our calm
In spite of rattling sabres;
We slay en masse the trout and bass,
But leave intact the neighbors!

E. G. NEIGH.

Conductor must give reason to he who wishes the window closed. (Decree of Mister the Prefect of Police, October 29th 1913.)

SIGNS flower in the Metro like the Paris mushrooms in their famous underground chambers. They are, however, as befits literary works designed so that they who run may read, a trifle more abrupt in their general tenor. Nothing to worry about though. As this:

"In the case of prolonged arrests of trains between stations, Sirs the Voyagers are forbidden to descend from the carriages before being invited to do so by the agents of the Company."

"Their premature descent upon the rails would expose them to grave dangers for which the Company formally declines all responsibility, and would oblige to precautions which could but have the effect of augmenting the delay."

Obviously, one cannot forbid a free citizen of the Republic to do anything without giving the reason why... After the laconic "Verboten" of



"OK, TIN EARS,—IN THE GROOVE!"

—Drawn by Bert Bushell.

Germany, these democratic explanations fall gratefully under the eyes of Sir the Voyager.

Continued observation will reveal a careful gradation in the wording of French signs which tells you to a nicety just what you can expect if you are caught disregarding them—from the indifferent shrug, through the torrent of words, right down to the process verbal when the signs really mean business. In Nancy station, for instance, they had rather you did not cross the tracks, but if you do uniformed functionaries may yell at you but they won't arrest you. For the sign says:

"To go out of the station Sirs the Voyagers are insistently invited to borrow the subterranean passage and to abstain themselves from traversing the rails."

This one, however, cannot be disobeyed with impunity: "It is FORBIDDEN to the public to introduce vélos into the Museum."

THE fact that this sign is obviously addressed to the criminally insane explains its harsh tone—who else, after all, would want to bring a

bicycle into the Louvre? (Although on second thoughts, we've seen some conducted tours which looked as if they would have welcomed the time saving...)

Some cafés are a fruitful source of delight to the sign amateur. A well-known Brasserie of the Boulevard St. Germain displays this one in a rather resigned fashion:

"By measure of hygiene, Sirs the Clients are insistently besought not to give to eat to dogs in the material of the house, nor to encourage them to mount upon the seats."

A few doors down, another brasserie is more optimistic:

"Here permanent degustation of Belgian Beer."

This last sign, culled like so many others, in a Chemin de Fer de l'Etat, may be the exception that proves the rule, as it seems to contradict our former assertion about lack of brevity and simplicity... it is even possible that it presents an enviable example of conciseness and "le mot juste":

"The window-pane may be closed by raising it smartly but without brutality."

The Editor's Advice

BY P. W. LUCE

WE RETURN your "Broad Acres" with regret, but the Orthodox Monthly could not possibly use this in its present form.

Your story moves in an atmosphere of cheerfulness that is distinctly out of place in prairie fiction. You run counter to tradition when you make your heroine still passably good-looking at forty-two, instead of having her bent, browned, beaten; haggard-eyed, worn, and weary. Her thin scraggy hair should be a sad grey, and her breathing should come in quick short gasps.

As for her dress: my dear Sir! You have her in neat-fitting clothes that set off her trip figure! Tush! Tush! Give her a few shapeless rags salvaged from the hired man's discards, a pair of men's rubbers, a greasy cloth cap, hard leather gloves that scratch her broken skin, and you'll have a perfect picture of the prairie wife as we like her.

You have overlooked all the essential calamities that sear the souls of men and women on a mid-western farm. Where is the terrific hailstorm that levels the wheat while it is yet in the milk? Where is the blazing sun that dries up everything in the pitifully small flower garden? Where is the frost that kills the cattle in the old barn? Where are the grasshoppers that eat everything green in their path? Where are the weevils, the bots, the glanders, the garget, and the pip?

Why did you allow the heroine's only child to recover from the croup? Here was a splendid chance for another prairie tragedy, and you deliberately throw it away! Is that Art, we ask you?

In the climax, where the woman inherits \$5,000 from her uncle, you have your chief character pull up stakes and go to live in town in decent comfort. Surely, surely, you know that when there is such a windfall the woman always hands the \$5,000 over to her surly husband so that he

PRAYER FOR A HORSE

(On seeing the page of reproductions in SATURDAY NIGHT of Canadian Watercolors at the New York World's Fair.)

Dear Lord:

Make me a real horse
Like the queerest shown there
By our watercolorists
At Grover Whalen's fair,
A horse that never was
On land or on the sea.
I've never asked for much
Dear Lord,—do this for me.

I'll arise and go now,
To old Gotham repair
And pitch me a show tent
On the grounds of the Fair.
The horse I'll exhibit
To the ladies and gents,
The price of admission,
With the tax, fifty cents.

Impel our chief artist,
This I ask of Thee more,
To paint me a picture
For above the tent door,
To the life portraying
On a blazing banner
My modernistic horse
In realistic manner.

When I've made my fortune
I will hasten to the urn
Of Rosalie Bonheur
And watch her ashes turn,
Amen.

LOUIS BLAKE DUFF.

may buy the adjoining section and so tie her more securely than ever to the slavery of the land she has at last learned to love.

If you care to rewrite your story along the lines indicated, giving it a fresh viewpoint and a novel twist, we shall be glad to see it again. We can not, of course, promise more than careful consideration, as the Orthodox Magazine already has sixteen prairie fictions on hand, all exactly alike in theme, treatment, tempo, atmosphere, characterization, and plot.

Meanwhile, thank you so much for letting us see it.

The World's
Fare
at Eaton's



NEW CAMP SITE

If you're among those hordes and hordes who got lost in the woods, hunting for our Camp and Cottage Section, let's put you straight. This summer we're camping on the Fifth Floor—remember, the Fifth, not the sixth. You'll find it quite easy to blaze a trail through either the toy department or the music department. Once there you're in a camper's paradise. There's everything from a camp stool to a cottage. There are tents, camp stoves, flashlights that can be dropped in the water and no harm done. Everything to camp with, to cook with, to be comfortable with. Eaton's Fifth Floor.



LIKE ICE CREAM

On blistering days when you can hardly bear to even think of a coat—but know you actually can't go through the season without one—you're going to vote for the icy whiteness of these cool "sharkskin" weave rayon models. They're charmingly styled, with a slim waist, a slight flare, and no collar at all. Unlined and really well finished with the seams tidily pinked. Smart with almost any summer frock. \$5.95. Eaton's Fourth Floor.



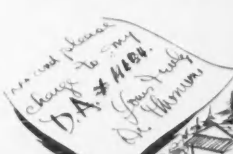
SEEING THROUGH

You'll want to get out in the sun, to have a nice golden tan to show for a holiday in the country—but you want to remember, too, that the sun's glare does no good to those lovely orbs of yours. The thing to do, is to help protect them with sun glasses—not just any kind, but real sun glasses with polished and ground lenses that are designed to prevent distortion of vision. See our Optical Department about them. They're not expensive, but if they were they'd still be worth it. Eaton's Third Floor.



LIGHT SLEEPERS

For the coolest possible prettiness to get some sleep in these summer nights. Treat yourself to a few of these dainty cotton batiste nighties. They're exquisitely fine and sheer. Some sprigged with flowers. Some with fine Porto Rican embroidery. The one sketched, a sweet Victorian number of strawberry pink with white lace with ruffles. This one and scores of others, \$2.95. Eaton's Third Floor.



IN THE BAG

If you're going camping, miles from a bank and a day's paddle from the post office, keep the wolf from the door by Opening a Deposit Account at Eaton's before leaving town. With a D.A. number in your little fist, all you have to do is sit down and make your list—food, drugs, a new pair of bathing trunks for junior, some knitting wool for grandma who's getting restless—anything you think of that anybody needs, and Eaton's has, will be sent you just for the writing, if you charge your order to your D.A. No worries about "how to mail the money safely". And remember too that "with an EATON D.A. you buy for Cash and Save". All you do is write or call at the Customers' Deposit Account Office, Eaton's Fourth Floor.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED